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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE most important domestic subject lately has been our Indian finance; but, unluckily, a notion prevails that it matters very little to us at home how India fares financially. This delusion (a natural companion to the fact that nobody cares for India when there are no mutinies and battles going forward) is likely to aggravate our Indian difficulties very much. It encourages statesmen to take these easily; and statesmen, we may be sure, will be selected not for their Indian knowledge but their political connection. As to the notion that the non-guaranteeing the debts of the Indian Government protects the British public, it is a dream. When the Indian Government is bankrupt, England must pay or lose the country; and, if misgovernment creates fresh revolt, English money, raised from every-day taxpayers, will be used to put them down. In the long run, in fact, India is a home question in which every man is interested; and, though the dulness of Sir Charles Wood's oratory is indisputable, the facts embodied in it are as valuable as the jewelled eyes in a timber idol.

Judging from the way in which Indian authorities contradict each other, there must be much difficulty and confusion about Indian accounts. But the leading official facts are plain enough. There is a regular deficit, ranging between six millions and eight millions odd, and chiefly caused by a military expenditure which Government does not expect to be able seriously to reduce. It was this point of reduction which caused the Trevelyan dispute and recall. Madras thought it might be effected, but the proposal involved lowering the standard three millions below that of the pre-mutiny time. Government thinks this absurd; whence we conclude that it is not satisfied with the tranquillity now apparently prevailing, and whence we draw omens unfavourable to any future military reduction of a serious character. Then, the police expenses have been increased by £1,024,000; and public works, according to all appearances, have been standing still, to cause heavier items than ever when they are taken up again. Altogether, the deficit for the end of '62—supposing no new taxes imposed—would be some £6,611,000; which some people, however, think too small a calculation.

Such being the state of things, Sir Charles Wood approves Mr. Wilson's income-tax plans, and, though he detests loans,

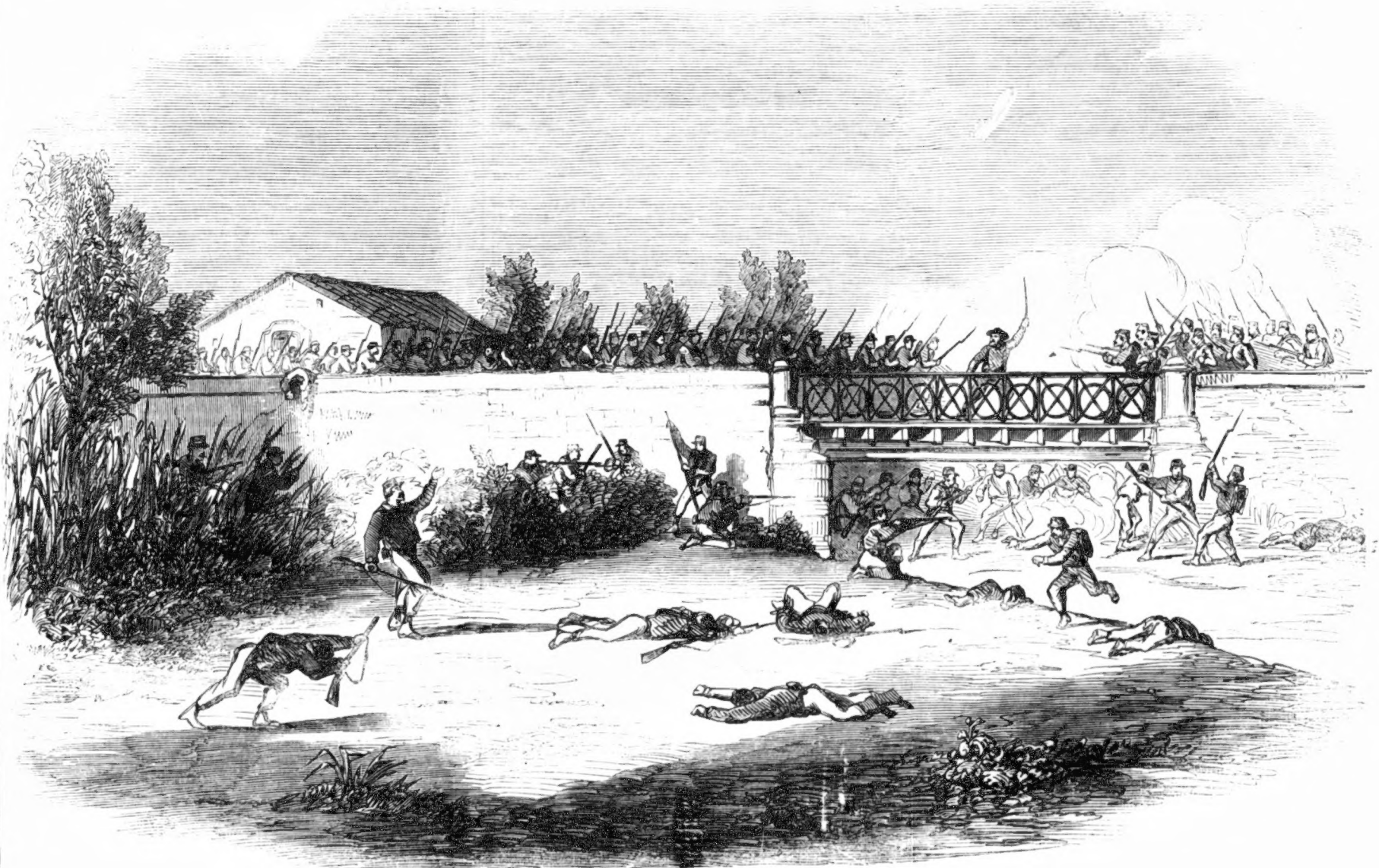
thinks it best to raise one, "as a measure of precaution." How the new taxation will work few even pretend to foresee; and we must just borrow three millions to be safe, and wait the event. This was the upshot of Sir Charles's speech, and the House accepted it with an alacrity, arguing how hopeless it felt it to try anything else—how little it cared for what was not now a party question; and, perhaps (at which we need not wonder), how sick it was of debating, after debating with hardly a result the whole of this wet spring and summer.

And this sentence reminds us that it is the weather which, as much as anything, suggests conversation and affects the funds just now. It is now certain that the harvest will be late, and—while the sun is so shy of showing himself to the naturally good crops—not certain that it will be a happy one. The country has had too much rain, just as Parliament has had too much talk. In one case there was plenty to ripen, as in the other there was plenty to do. Let us hope that we shall not find the bad consequences of both together when the dull time of the year comes, and Mr. Bright goes out for his autumnal shooting—at the institutions of the kingdom.

Turning to foreign topics, we find clouds gathering over the Italian question, pierced and streaked, however, by the glory of Garibaldi. The "Liberator," a title which the Italian has vindicated from the contempt brought on it by the Irishman, is now entering on a new act of his dramatic career, and the dangerous part of the play approaches. We make little account of the conflicting telegrams relating to Garibaldi's successes or defeats. But we allude to the complications that must ensue from the action of the great Powers when he proceeds to push the Italian movement to its last results. Europe—Liberal, or Conservative—is weary of the Neapolitan Bourbons. It would gladly see their tyranny checked, their policy humanised, and their Court acting in decent harmony with that of Sardinia. And this, which involves, of course, that the family be found corrigible, would be the best result. Failing this possibility, however, a revolution followed by a Venetian war of liberation is the alternative, and here a new aspect of things begins. Austria will fight for her last Italian possession to the death, and, if France interferes, Prussia will assist her German sister, with whom she is on better terms now, it is supposed, than at

almost any previous period. This is the danger of the future—one infinitely distasteful to Great Britain—which at once sympathises with Italy and distrusts France. Now, it may just as well be said, frankly and early, that the Italian question is not worth such a war as this programme promises. We must preach "no French intervention" as the only condition of our neutrality; and, if Sardinia chooses to rush upon the contest, we must let her gallant Sovereign take his own chance. The evil of strengthening a great military despotism like France, on the one hand, or of having Europe torn up by the conflict of Powers of that magnitude, is greater than any good that the struggle promises. Italy must wait. She cannot expect everything within a year or two, and she must not be made a source of mischief to the whole European world. There is infinite work for the Sardinian Government to do in organising the annexed provinces, and paving the way for a healthful social life. If Mr. Kinglake's story be true, it is only by a "fluke" that Lombardy is free; and the luck by which Sardinia has secured all she has without the conditions of Villafranca being insisted on ought to content her, at least for a while. So far, Garibaldi's proceedings have been tolerably compatible with public law. He has helped the Sicilians to free themselves from a tyrant. Others of the same tyrant's subjects are eager for his help. But everything has its limits, and a war on Austria for a province secured to her by treaties is rather beyond them at present. It would imperil the cause of all Italy, which is as yet but feeling steady on its limbs, and which wants rest and training for fresh achievements.

We dwell on what some people will think a harsh view with the more disinterestedness because the position of Europe in other respects begins to look a little more pacific than it has for some time. The union of Germany is in the highest degree satisfactory. The Persigny letter indicates, at all events, a recognition that England means to discountenance wars for "ideas," and has made the meaning known. France will be compelled to be still if every circumstance is against her; and Sardinia had better co-operate with the tendency to peace by discountenancing—seriously, and not for form's sake alone—the extremer tendencies of the Italian movement. There is a degree of good fortune that provokes Nemesis, and it will be well for those who stop short of it.



GENERAL GARIBALDI CARRYING THE BRIDGE AT MELAZZO.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Declard, Consul-General of France at Alexandria, is appointed commissioner for the Lebanon question. He will meet Lord Dufferin at Beyrout.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article on the labours of the Legislative Session, and states that the trial made of the Imperial Constitution has been favourable. The Constitution of France can bear a comparison with the most vaunted organisation.

A fire broke out at the barracks of the Emperor at the camp of Châlons on the night of Friday week, near the room of the Imperial Prince. The fire was promptly subdued, and the Prince was not even awake.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

An important circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the governors and other functionaries has been published. This circular is designed to repress illegal interference in the affairs of the State, and to prevent the undertaking of hostile steps against neighbouring Governments, as well as to punish the instigators of desertion. The same circular announces the formation of a corps of volunteers to join the National Guards.

The subscription to the new loan is closed. Three times the amount required has been subscribed.

ROME.

According to a communication from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, active negotiations are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome on the subject of the eventuality of an invasion of the Pontifical States by Garibaldi. Nothing is known of the result of these negotiations, except that an engagement has been come to by the Duke of Modena to unite in that case his troops to the Papal army. Rome is tranquil. The municipality, fearing a dearth, has demanded the prohibition of the exportation of corn.

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* of Madrid publishes a Royal decree revoking the measure by which, in November last, the Peninsula was divided into five military districts, besides the fifteen captaincies-general now existing. Only the first of the new military divisions is maintained, the command of which is confided to General Concha.

Letters from Tarifa state that the defensive works at that place, commenced by General O'Donnell, are being carried on rapidly. The *National Union* accuses the Carlists of seditiously intriguing to bring about the annexation of Catalonia to France.

30,000,000 reals of the indemnity have arrived from Morocco.

AUSTRIA.

Rumours of the probability of an open rupture between Austria and Piedmont are gaining strength, both at Paris and Vienna. It is stated that Count Rechberg has addressed a note to M. Cavour recapitulating all the events that have taken place in Southern Italy since the spring, and establishing a complicity on the part of the Sardinian Government with Garibaldi. Count Rechberg declares that, if the army of Sicily invades the territory of Naples, Austria will consider it a *casus belli*. The *Opinion*, however, denies that any such letter has been received.

The Special Constitutional Committee of the Austrian Council of the Empire have, in a private sitting, by 18 against 3 votes, decided for a federal form of government and separate Constitutions for each single province, as proposed by the Hungarian members.

It is reported from Pesth that the Viennese Government has decided that public affairs and justice may be administered in the different provinces of Hungary in the language of the population, instead of in German, as heretofore.

A spirit of disaffection to the Austrian Government has for some time past been exhibited in the Tyrol. More than 300 of the inhabitants have quitted it without passports. The *Official Gazette* of Innsbruck publishes their names, and formally summons them to appear before the authorities. Sixty-nine of the number, belonging to the middle class, who have not appeared to the first citation, are declared illegally absent from the State, and their property is confiscated. This measure has not checked the emigration.

The Austrian military authorities at Mantua continue to seize proclamations exciting the soldiers to desert, which are largely circulated, and even thrown about the streets.

The matériel of the Arsenal of Venice is being transported to Pola.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a report of the Minister of Finance on the present financial condition of the empire, and the means of covering the different deficits. The Minister states that the deficit of 1861 is estimated at 39,000,000 fl. The deficiency of 1860, which was estimated at 87,750,000 fl., has, by additional outlays, been increased by 7,600,000 fl. To cover this deficit there are at the disposal of the Ministry 76,500,000 fl. in the Treasury, and 39,500,000 fl. resulting from the reduction of the expenses and a surplus of receipts. After covering the deficit of 1860 there remains a sum of 20,750,000 fl. The amount resulting from the reduction of expenses and from extraordinary income will be sufficient to meet the deficit of 1861, leaving the above balance entirely at the disposal of the Minister to meet the deficit of 1862; consequently, there is no necessity either for an increase of taxation or a new loan. The Minister estimates the deficit of 1862 at 43,000,000 fl., and that of 1863 at 49,000,000 fl., which are to be met by the above-mentioned balance of 20,750,000 fl., and by the reductions in the expenditure arising from reforms in the administrative and military organisation. The Minister concludes his report by saying that the real income and expenditure may, therefore, be considered equalised.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed the following rescript to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Caucasus:—

The orthodox Christian faith once prevailed in those parts of the Caucasus where Islamism now reigns. Numerous traces of Christianity still exist in the mountains of that region, where some remnants of the faith have been preserved. Wishing, now that the Caucasus has been subdued, to re-establish the orthodox creed—but by persuasion, and propagating the Gospel in the mountain districts—we have deemed it advantageous to call all those who have the orthodox cause at heart to co-operate in the great work. For this purpose we have instituted a special association, under the name of the Society for the Re-establishment of the Orthodox Christian Faith in the Caucasus, and have sanctioned the statutes of the society, as drawn up by you and examined by the Council of the Caucasus. Her Majesty the Empress, warmly interested in the progress of orthodoxy in the Caucasus, has taken this association under her especial protection. In transmitting to you the rules of the society, with our sanction, we confide to you the duty of taking the measures necessary for commencing its operations, hoping that, under your direction, it will happily effect the object for which it was instituted. We invoke the protection of the providence of God upon the efforts of the society.

SWEDEN.

The recent interview of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden gave rise to a report that the two Scandinavian kingdoms intended to form an alliance against Germany, which would have constituted a new complication in the political situation. The Swedish press, however, combats the idea of any aggressive policy, and the Swedish people are represented to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens announces that Russia has consented to allow the Greek Government to adjourn for a year the payment of the sum set down in the budget of 1857 for the guaranteed debt, and that she has requested the two Western Governments to do the same.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Fuad Pasha has sent Kurshid Bey to Constantinople. The Marquis de Lavalette and the principal Ambassadors have protested, and obtained permission that he shall be sent back to Syria with Achmet Bey.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Bejukderé, near Constantinople.

The conspirators had formed the project of plundering the Embassies. Numerous arrests have taken place, and arms have been seized.

It is asserted that the Porte has received a telegram, according to which the Mutualists had pillaged Baalbec and plundered the Christian inhabitants.

The Porte has given its answer to the Servian deputation. In reply to the first demand of the deputation—viz., the recognition of the hereditary succession of the Obrevonitch family, the Porte refuses to acknowledge the abstract right, but consents to the succession of Prince Michael. On the second point, referring to the residence of Turks in Servia beyond the boundaries of the fortresses—the Porte consents to be bound by the capitulations forbidding such residence. Regarding the third point—viz., the claim of Servia for permission to frame a new Constitution—the Porte refuses to accede, but will send Commissioners to inquire into the defects of the existing Constitution.

A local loan of 5,000,000 piasters is being negotiated by the Porte.

SYRIA.

The following telegraphic despatch from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has been received by the Turkish Ambassador in London:—

Constantinople, August 9.

I hasten to transmit to you the following telegraphic despatch, which I have received via Soio, from his Excellency Fuad Pasha. It is dated Damascus, August 4.

"Yesterday I arrested 330 of those who took part in the massacres. To-day the number of arrests exceed 400. By the day after to-morrow, at latest, the persons of rank who are gravely compromised will be under arrest. The guilty persons condemned by the Council Extraordinary, which I have already appointed, will be executed immediately. A great part of the property, furniture, and articles of value that had been hidden away has been seized. The respectable inhabitants have given us moral support by their calmness. The evil-doers are struck with terror. The greatest tranquillity has prevailed in the town during these arrests, which have been effected without striking a blow. The Imperial troops have given a fresh proof of zeal and patriotism."

The Austrian Government intended, as soon as the principle of intervention in Syria had been agreed upon at the Conference, to dispatch a battalion of Tyrolean Chasseurs to Aleppo by the *Kaiser*. The Porte, however, having officially assured the Austrian Cabinet that, according to the latest information received, Fuad Pasha had guaranteed to pacify Syria without the aid of foreign troops, the project was abandoned.

A letter from Constantinople reports Abd-el-Kader's opinion as to the causes of the massacres at Damascus, and the best preventive of such atrocities in future:—

Abd-el-Kader has sent his brother Essaid Ahmed Murady to this capital to furnish the European representatives with correct information as to the whole affair of the massacre. He had a lengthened interview with Sir Henry Bulwer at Therapia. It may be interesting to know the opinion entertained by Abd-el-Kader as to the late massacre, and I am enabled to give it authoritatively. He considers that a direct, clear case of complicity exists between the Turkish officials and the fanatical Moslems. As a true adherent to Islamism, he understands the motive principle which influenced the people; but knowing, as he does, not only the gross iniquity of the attempt to exterminate the Christians, but the insanity of provoking the retribution of those Western Powers whose means of punishing such acts of atrocity are so great, he firmly sets his face, from the very outset, against any hostile attempt on the part of the Moslems. His conviction is that recent events cannot fail to bring the Mussulman population into a state of subjection, and that their religion must decay and become subject to the control of the Christians. As to the course at present to be pursued, he urges that a summary example should be made of all the leading authorities; that without foreign intervention this is impossible; and that, in fact, without a military occupation of the country, order cannot be restored.

We read in the letter of the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople:— With the exception of the very lowest class, the settled Mussulman population of Damascus took no part in the slaughter of the Christians. On the contrary, Ulemas, Mollahs, and Sheiks of the different religious orders of Islamism, and many of the notables of the place, were active in saving Christian lives wherever an opportunity of so doing offered itself.

Official papers relating to the disturbances in Syria have been issued. They include letters from the British Consuls at Beyrout, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, Smyrna, Jaffa, &c., and despatches from Sir H. Bulwer to Lord J. Russell. There is also a letter of six pages addressed by Mr. Cyril Graham, of Beyrout, to Lord Dufferin, giving a connected narrative of the massacres. "Your Lordship," observes Lord Dufferin, writing from Paris to our Foreign Minister, "may rely with implicit confidence on the accuracy of all Mr. Graham's statements of fact, as his knowledge of Arabic, and his personal acquaintance both with the Druse and Maronite populations, combined with the opportunities he has had of visiting the places where these tragedies have occurred, will have given him peculiar facilities for arriving at the truth. Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Graham speaks with great severity of the conduct of the Turkish authorities in Syria. It will be the duty of the commission to ascertain how far the impression which appears to prevail at Beyrout, in regard to the complicity of the Turkish officers and troops, can be substantiated by evidence; but due allowance will be made for the strength of Mr. Graham's expressions when it is remembered of what horrors he has been an eyewitness."

The accounts in this narrative, as well as those in the letters of the Consuls, all tell the same tale of treachery, pillage, and murder. "In the whole war," writes Mr. Graham, "there has been, perhaps, but one bright exception to the barbarity which has pervaded these wholesale murders. The sister of the great Druse chief, before the massacre began, advised the Christians not to go to the serai. She most probably knew what awaited them, and offered to shelter any who came into her house. Unfortunately the greater number mistrusted her, but 400 creatures crowded into her house, and when the murderers, panting for more blood, demanded of her to give up the dogs of Christians, she said, 'Enter, if you dare, and take them!' Even in such a moment the Druses would not have dared to violate the sanctity of the harem of one of their great Princes, and with muttered curses retired. The poor creatures she carefully escorted herself to Mohktarah, whence they were dispatched to Sidon, and brought off by our men-of-war and landed at Beyrout."

Consul Brant's letters from Damascus, and indeed all the despatches, implore pecuniary assistance. "I entreat," writes Mr. Brant on the 16th ult., "that pecuniary assistance be furnished me; I have no means of my own, and the calls on me are so heavy that I cannot long respond to them. I have altogether under my roof nearly 200 people who depend on me for food, and I cannot foresee when they can quit this asylum, or whether they can go. All are houseless, penniless, and with only the clothes on their backs; I dread a sickness following; I have but a small stock of medicine, and no doctor to assist. I will not fail in my duty be it as severe as it may, but I cannot do what is beyond my physical powers and my pecuniary means."

Of the treaty of peace between the Christians and Druses our Consul at Beyrout observes:—"It is scarcely necessary to say that the terms of this peace have been forced upon the Christians, who it is impossible should willingly seal their own ruin. Indeed, the signatures on the side of the Christians are confined to the kaimakan and petty functionaries."

INDIA.

The overland mail brings advices from Calcutta to July 5, and from Madras to July 11.

The Income Tax Bill had just passed through Committee of the whole Council, preparatory to its third reading. The two essential changes in it are that the tax is not to be levied from the last of May last—that is, will not be retrospective; and that the proceeds of the 1 per cent intended for local purposes are to be devoted solely to Imperial reproductive works.

A despatch of the Indian Government on the subject of Christian baptism in the 24th Punjab Infantry, regarding which much misrepresentation had existed as to the line of conduct the Government wished to enjoin, concludes as follows:—

It is possible that the general circumstances elicited in this case may make it advisable that Government should issue an order referring to the broad and obvious distinction between the case of officers communicating with

their men for the purpose of converting them—in other words, using the influence of their position for the furtherance of conversion—and the case of officers conversing with and joining in worship with those who are already converted. The objections to the former course we consider to be clear and strong, and we are glad to know that in this view we have the concurrence of the Bishop. But before we determine upon the issue of any fresh order in a matter in regard to which the Government are so readily misunderstood and misrepresented, we shall await the receipt of information which has been called for from Madras as to the rules obtaining in the army of that presidency (in which the Christian element has long existed) with respect to the intercourse for religious purposes between the officers and their men.

The indigo commission had finished their labours in Calcutta, and were going to sit at Kishnagur, but its departure had been postponed in consequence of the illness of the president. Sir James Outram had returned to Calcutta, not improved in health.

We read in a letter from Calcutta:—"The Arms Bill still continues to be debated. The party out of doors have been considerably strengthened by the publication of letters from Mr. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, and the principal officials of that part of India, in which the continuance of the Arms Bill is strongly insisted upon, at the same time that the extension of the Act to Europeans is as strongly deprecated."

CHINA.

We have received advices from Hong-Kong of June 23, and Shanghai June 16. The following is from the summary of the *Overland China Mail*:—

"Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with their respective suites, have arrived. We believe the Envoys will proceed to the north immediately, the state of matters at Shanghai rendering their presence there absolutely necessary."

"Admiral Hope left for Shanghai on the 9th instant, where he arrived on the 16th. Sir Hope Grant also left on the 11th for the north. All the troops have also left, principally during the early part of the fortnight. From Chusan we learn that the troops there had proceeded to the rendezvous at Talienwan, about two hundred miles from Taku."

"It is extremely doubtful if the complicated state of affairs at Shanghai, coupled with our moderate demands, may not induce the Court of Peking to try and prevent hostilities. The Emperor would thus have a large force at his disposal to send against the rebels."

"The rebels have been carrying everything before them. Soochow has fallen into their hands, after an immense loss of life and valuable property. The Governor and several other officials had been killed."

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the state of China:—

The Chinese Court is, or at least ought to be, in deep humiliation. The rottenness of the Imperial Government is now bursting forth, and threatening dissolution. The great Imperial potent, with his circling councillors, can no longer discharge the humblest and most commonplace functions of a ruler—he can no longer even make semblance of defending the lives and property of his subjects from open violence. Embezzlement has attained such a head that no money at all reaches the public service for which it is issued. It used to be lessened, now it is absorbed. The Imperial armies were paid from the duties collected at the foreign ports, and principally from those collected at Shanghai. Now, however, it appears that these funds have ceased to go to their accustomed purpose. The Imperial soldiers have been left without their pay. Any one who knows the character of the Chinese soldiers knows what the immediate consequence of this was. They did not grumble or mutiny—they quietly passed over to the rebels, and increased the band of depredators. Shanghai escaped a sack because the English and French were near; but in other cases, whenever this game has been played sufficiently, and all the ready cash has been drained, the rebels make their assault, and finish up the place with fire and sword. Nanking, the ancient capital, has been for eight years in the hands of these brigands, and it is the only city they have cared to retain after they had deplored and burnt its home-steads. Hankow, the great emporium of the empire—Liverpool and Manchester, and Leeds and Nottingham, and all their surroundings rolled up into one—Hankow, which was a province of houses divided into four quarters by the confluence of two mighty rivers—Hankow, which, with its dependent towns, numbered eight millions of souls, has been five times taken and plundered, and some of its suburbs were so utterly destroyed that Captain Sherard Osborn's sailors flushed pheasants among the ruins of the habitations. In those days there was an Imperial army. Now, however, the banditti walk up and down the land without even the semblance of opposition. Cities which were held sacred by conquerors in all times have now fallen. Hangchow was to a Chinaman what Granada was to an Arab Moor; there was the same fond idea that heaven hung just above it. What is more practically important in British and French eyes, it was the metropolis of the silk districts. Hangchow, with its riches, its antiquities, its yamuns, its vast temples, and its silk-loom, has disappeared like a green field under a swarm of locusts. Soochow was to China what Paris is to Europe. Everything ornamental came from Soochow. Did a stranger or a native want a drawing, a screen, a fan, a piece of embroidery, an article of furniture? He must wait till it could be got from Soochow. This great city, within easy water communication of Shanghai, was the object of admiration to all the Europeans of that community, and proud is the man who has succeeded in smuggling himself into Soochow. The last telegram tells us that this city also has gone. What civilisation there was in China is being burnt out and trampled out.

THE TOEPLITZ MEETING.

"It may be positively stated," says a letter from Berlin, "that during the conferences at Toeplitz the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent had before them a memorandum elaborated by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs containing all the questions on which an understanding between Austria and Prussia was desirable, and setting forth their motives. Thus, the august negotiators examined one question after another, and came to a definitive agreement thereupon. Although no act or protocol was signed at Toeplitz, formal and mutual engagements nevertheless exist between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent." What is stated to have been adopted with regard to Italy is simply Lord John Russell's programme of complete non-interference. Austria will not interfere with what takes place in the remainder of Italy, and Prussia and the remainder of Germany will not interfere should Austria be attacked in Venice, provided, however, the attack proceeds from the Italians exclusively. Only in case France, or any other Power foreign to Italy, mixes itself up with the Italian question, and sends troops to Italy, the self-imposed obligation of Germany would cease.

Count Rechberg, following the example of Baron von Schleinitz, has addressed circular notes to the European Powers, to inform them of the real object of the interview at Toeplitz.

At the inauguration dinner of the railway from Salzburg to Munich, which forms the link of the German railway net that connects Bavaria with the Austrian States, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria were present, and both made speeches. The Emperor said:—"The sentiments of unity which, as neighbours, we bear towards each other I apply to all German Sovereigns. I cannot but joyfully direct my thoughts to the day on which I grasped the hands of the Prince Regent, to strengthen the unanimity of sentiment which brought us together. Long live the unity of the Princes and peoples of Germany!"

The King of Bavaria said:—"I hail with joy and hope the late friendly meeting of the rulers of Austria and Prussia. That meeting is a guarantee for German unity, for therein lies our power and strength. The health of the Emperor of Austria! Cheers for Austria's true and valiant sons! Cheers for the unity of the two German great Powers!"

GARIBALDI'S BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.—The *Daily News* says:—"Every Englishman will be glad to hear that the bravery of the small band of our countrymen already in the ranks of Garibaldi elicited his heartiest praise at Melazzo. That famous shot, Captain Peard, was made a Colonel for his conduct (always intrepid) on that day which saw the standard of the Sicilian patriots wave over Messina. Colonel Dunne, who won the Victoria Cross, commands a corps in Garibaldi's army. Another Englishman, Colonel Forbes, is Commandant of the town and fortress of Melazzo. A document arrived yesterday in London in which the great Italian General expresses the highest admiration of his British volunteers. Captain Styles, formerly of the Fusilier Guards, and who carries on his breast the Crimean medals of England and Turkey, and now of Garibaldi's staff, has arrived in London for a few days."

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Naples is declared in a state of siege. The regular troops and the National Guards are exhorted to do all in their power to maintain public order.

The Genoese journals publish despatches announcing the unopposed disembarkation of Garibaldi, with 8000 men, near Reggio, on the night of the 10th instant. The same despatches report the evacuation of the fortress of Seylla by the Neapolitans; but these rumours want confirmation.

The intelligence of the disembarkation of 1800 Garibaldians in Calabria is confirmed.

Garibaldi is said to have been in Naples on Saturday week, and to have conferred with some of the principal inhabitants. He is also reported to have gone on board a Sardinian man-of-war in the roadstead, where he had an interview with the Marquis of Villamarina, Victor Emmanuel's Ambassador.

The Prince of Syracuse openly favours the project of annexing his country (Naples) to Piedmont, and he is said to have embarked on board a Sardinian vessel placed at his disposal.

An Austrian note, addressed to the Cabinets of Turin and Paris, declares that, in case Garibaldi seizes upon the kingdom of Naples, and then prepares an attack on Venice, Austria will not await such attack, but consider herself released of the promise of Villafranca, and proceed to meet Garibaldi's troops on whatever point of the main land she might think it necessary. According to a telegram from Trieste, Garibaldi intends to attack Austria, not on the Venetian but on the Croatian coast, by attempting a disembarkation at Fiume. "The Austrian authorities believe that Garibaldi will first endeavour to provoke a revolution in Croatia and Hungary before proceeding to Venetia. All the coasts are rigorously watched by the cruisers of the Imperial Marine."

The *Opinion Nationale* says:—"Despatches have recently been received in Paris announcing that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in consequence of the meeting of Toepitz and the present aspect of affairs in the East, has completely changed its policy, and is now drawing nearer to France, more especially in regard to the Italian question, and that this change will shortly be manifested by an open abandonment of the cause of the King of Naples, and by the cessation of any sort of protest or reserve in his favour." The same journal, by way of explanation of Garibaldi's delay in crossing the straits of Messina, gives, as from a tolerably good source, the rumour that he is disposed not to march upon Naples until the meeting of the Neapolitan Parliament, which, it is considered certain, will vote the deposition of the Bourbons. The breaking out of a revolution, however, in the meantime, might change Garibaldi's plans. For the rest this news is only given by the *Opinion* as conjectural.

At midnight of the 13th Garibaldi's steamer, the *Veloce*, entered the harbour of Castellamare, and made an unsuccessful attempt to carry off a Neapolitan ship of the line.

The *Patrie* mentions, "under reserve," that letters from Turin assert that in order to avoid the grave complications which might result from Italy from the occupation of the kingdom of Naples by Garibaldi, there was a question of sending a Sardinian corps d'armée to Naples in virtue of a convention between the Governments of Naples and Piedmont.

The Sicilian Government has sent a distinguished nobleman, Prince Pandolfi, to represent the interests of the island at the English Court. He brought with him the following letter from Garibaldi to Queen Victoria:—

Your Majesty,—Called by my duty to my Italian fatherland to defend its cause in Sicily, I have assumed the dictatorship of a generous people, who, after a long-continued struggle, wish for nothing but to participate in the national life and freedom under the sceptre of the magnanimous Prince in whom Italy trusts.

The Envoy who presents himself to your Majesty in the name of the Provisional Government which now rules this country does not pretend to represent a special and distinct state, but he comes as the interpreter of the thoughts and sentiments of two millions and a half of Italians. By this title I beg your Majesty to deign to receive him, granting a kind audience and attention to what he may respectfully urge upon your Majesty in behalf of this most beautiful and noble part of Italy.

Palermo, June 22. G. GARIBALDI.

To her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Another representative of Garibaldi—Captain Styles—is now in England. The General furnished him with a document, in which he says:—"Captain Edward Styles goes to England with my authority. His object is to render advice and guidance to volunteers who may wish to come here to fight for the liberty of this country. The noble and valorous conduct displayed by the English who have shared with us the dangers and glories of the campaign prompts me to intrust him with this responsibility."

It would appear that Garibaldi, in his negotiation with General Clary, "laid down for the first time the conditions under which he would consent to stop in his career of victory." A correspondent of the *Times* says of these conditions:—

Their aim is to unite the north and south of Italy for all practical purposes, without actually driving away the Bourbons. It is one of those enthusiastic ideas which only Garibaldi can conceive, and which, I am afraid, mankind are too perverse to carry out. The question is neither more nor less than of a kingly brotherhood, their assimilation of the two kingdoms, one policy and one army. Of course, in this union, Victor Emmanuel, as the eldest of the two in the path of Italian independence and freedom, is to have the command of the whole army and the lead in the Italian policy to be pursued; Naples, in one word, to follow, and to be assimilated to Italy, retaining, however, its reigning family. As a first step in this assimilation an exchange of troops—Italian troops to Naples and the Neapolitan troops to the North, to undergo a healthy transformation, and thus become national troops. The navy *idem*. The Constitution adapted to that in force in Upper Italy. The custom-house line between the two portions of Italy abolished. These are the chief points of the conditions laid down by Garibaldi.

An extraordinary supplement of the *Official Journal of Sicily* of the 5th promulgates the Sardinian Constitution as the fundamental law of the country.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE DANILO.

PRINCE DANILO of Montenegro was wounded on the evening of the 12th at Cattaro by a Montenegrin refugee named Kadie, who fired a pistol at the Prince as he was going on board a vessel to return to Perzagno. The Prince expired next day. The assassin was arrested.

LOSS OF THE "GANGES" STEAMER.

THE *Ganges*, a steam-vessel built for the navigation of the Indian rivers, foundered on her way out. This accident occurred suddenly, on the 29th of July, in lat. 35.10 N., long. 13 W.

The *Ganges* left Liverpool on the 12th of June last, and put into Lisbon. While there the captain resigned his command, and the vessel was placed under the charge of the chief mate, Mr. James Callow. The *Ganges* sailed from Lisbon on Thursday, the 26th of July, with a fair wind and a heavy sea, and at one p.m. on Sunday, the 29th, one of the strengthening pipes (which acted in the ship as the chains do in a suspension-bridge, and which were, so to speak, the backbone of the vessel) broke, and she immediately began to work and labour most violently, in consequence of which her sides opened and let the sea in. The donkey-engine and the hand-pumps were put to work; the chains and cables were used to lash the ship together and prevent her from parting asunder, and every effort was made, by putting her before the wind, to ease her, and make her hold together until the land could be reached, but all to no purpose. The leaks seem to have been quite impossible to control, and at nine p.m. the captain ordered the three boats to be provisioned and got ready, and at eleven p.m. the crew abandoned the vessel, which immediately after went down. One boat, containing seven of the crew, in the charge of the second officer, made Madeira after being exposed to a tremendous sea for four days; another of the boats, in charge of the chief officer, arrived at Madeira a few hours after. The life-boat, containing the captain and nine men, was still missing. The captain's boat was the best fitted out of the three. The *Ganges* is said to have been of novel construction, and adapted

only for river navigation. One account of the disaster says that on the fatal day "some of the seamen heard a noise like the click of a clock in the waist of the ship. This continued for some time, and it was ultimately observed that the vessel was giving way amidships."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Halifax on the 30th ultimo. He was received on landing by Lord Mulgrave and an immense concourse of people. Wherever he appears there is nothing but festivity. Even the publication of the newspapers was suspended at Halifax. We are indebted to the *New York Herald* for a description of the manner in which the Prince passed the day of his arrival. The letter is a characteristic bit of American penny-a-lining, with the following headings:—"The Novelty in Halifax!" "The Prince of Wales on Horseback in a Drenching Rain." "Reviews the Troops and Volunteers, and Likes being Lionised." "Visits the Rustic Playground, and is Delighted with the Greased Pole, the Indian Races, Catching Pigs, and the Fun Generally." "The Ball Last Night," &c., &c., &c.

The writer says:—"The Prince rode out in plain costume yesterday afternoon (30th ult.), and received a drenching before he returned; but he sat his horse as coolly in the rain as at starting. At half-past seven he dined at the Government House with Lord Mulgrave and a party of forty-six ladies and gentlemen. This morning, at eleven o'clock, the Prince left the Government House, in the uniform in which he landed, and, in company with all the members of his suite, rode to the common to review the troops in the garrison and the volunteers. He was received on all sides with enthusiastic cheers from the immense concourse of people collected round the field. The troops consisted of the 62nd and 63rd Regiments, a company of engineers, and five volunteer companies of infantry and one of artillery. When these had formed into line he rode past with his staff, and received them admirably, receiving the most hearty cheers from the multitudes the whole way, which he acknowledged by repeatedly lifting his cocked hat and bowing. He then returned to where the Royal standard hung from a staff, and the troops filed past with beautiful precision. He subsequently rode between the lines, appearing to enjoy the whole amazingly. He was continually smiling and chatting with the officers near him, and he evidently likes being lionised. At twenty minutes to two he left the field amid a salute from the volunteer artillery, which was the only firing that took place. He next inspected the citadel, and returned to the Government House to luncheon, after which he returned to the common to witness the rustic sports. The Indians in their sports all wore their national costume, and attracted much attention. The tribe of Micmacs performed a war dance before him. Seven thousand people were assembled around him at this time. He laughed heartily at the ludicrous games and scenes, and appeared very much interested in the foot-racing. He dined at half-past seven, with fifty guests, at the Government House. The whole town and the fleet in the harbour are brilliantly illuminated. The weather last evening was very wet, and the illuminations in consequence were not general. The ball in his honour at the Province Building is the grand event to-night, and three thousand guests are expected to be present. The ball and supper rooms are magnificent, and the lighting very brilliant. Yesterday and to-day have been kept as general holidays, and no newspapers have been printed since Saturday. The Prince arrived at the ball, accompanied by all the members of his suite and Lord Mulgrave, at a few minutes before ten; he appeared in his uniform, and looked remarkably well and good-humoured. He gave a reception to all present in the ballroom, and they passed him in single file. He danced afterwards with Miss Young, niece of the Premier, and the daughter of Mr. Pillsbury, United States' Consul. He is a capital waltzer and a very entertaining partner. The ball is a great success, and Albert Edward is in his glory. He is fond of gaiety and excitement. It is amusing to observe the eyes of the ladies in the room and gallery watching his every movement and gesture, and casting envious glances at his fortunate partners. I heard more than one whisper, 'What a beautiful dancer!' as he glided in the waltz. He rests his partner frequently, and fills up the interval with cheerful conversation and remarks upon the company. His finest feature is his nose, which is becoming prominent, and nearly a Roman. The weather is beautifully fine, and all Halifax is one grand carnival."

Lord Lyons left Baltimore on the 30th, for Canada, to meet the Prince of Wales.

IRELAND.

THE REVENUE OF IRELAND.—The total sum (we learn from a Parliamentary paper) paid into the Exchequer as the net produce of Ireland in the year ended the 31st of December, 1859, was £6,711,833. The customs produced £2,304,578; the excise, £3,109,000; stamps, £530,981; property and income tax, £458,105; small branches of the hereditary revenue, £2520; miscellaneous, including repayments of advances, £306,648.

THE PAPAL RECRUITS.—On the occasion of the return of a body of these ragged and hungry men to Ireland a Cork paper says:—"If present appearances are not very deceptive, the brigade that was to achieve so much glory on Italian soil will soon be little else than a name. For the last few weeks numbers of those who went from this country to Rome have been hastening back and giving such accounts of the treatment they received as satisfactorily explain the subsidence of their zeal for the service of the Holy Father. Some who went from this city, it has been already mentioned, have returned, but more have since come to corroborate the statements of the horrors endured by the recruits. Yesterday no fewer than thirty-six arrived here. Worn, pallid, and miserable, their appearance left no necessity for tongue to tell of the hardships they went through since, a few short months ago, they embarked at our quays in the certainty of finding glory and good pay on the banks of the Tiber. Their description of what they endured is just the same as that which has already been given by those who preceded them. The hardest of marches, the vilest of lodging, and the worst of food, and even of that same only just as much as kept them from actual starvation." A letter from Rome says:—"St. Patrick's battalion has again been troublesome at Spoleto, and dark hints have been thrown out that the battalion will be broken up, and the soldiers dispersed through other foreign regiments in consequence."

SCOTLAND.

A STEAM-CARRIAGE FOR COMMON ROADS.—Last week the Earl of Caithness, accompanied by the Countess, tried his newly-invented steam land-carriage. It was market-day at Inverness, and the usual throng had collected, but the machine was steered through with the greatest freedom from danger. It could be stopped more quickly than an ordinary vehicle, and a distance of fourteen miles was accomplished in little more than an hour. After a short stay his Lordship again started, and accomplished a successful journey to Bonar-bridge, a distance of twenty miles from the starting-point. The result of the experiments has more than answered the expectations of its warmest promoters, and left no doubt as to the machine being not only practicable but useful when so applied.

THE PROVINCES.

ASSAULT ON A RUSSIAN PRINCE.—Last week, as Prince Eugene, a Russian Prince, about fourteen years of age, at present staying with several of his relatives at Torquay, was passing along, unattended, in a lonely part of the district, he was overtaken by a person having a foreign appearance, and who was armed with a walking-stick. Without saying a word he struck the Prince a violent blow on the arm. This blow was followed up by others. His Highness defended himself with an umbrella which he had in his hand, and struck his assailant a blow on the mouth, at the same time telling him that he was a Russian Prince. This announcement had an extraordinary effect upon the fellow, who at once fell on his knees and begged pardon, after which he decamped. Prince Eugene hastened home and gave information of the assault. He has suffered no more serious injury than a bruised arm.

POISONING BY A WIFE.—A labouring man named Dadds lately died suddenly at Wrangle. He had been attended by a surgeon for a slight illness, and after a time his wife went to the doctor to inform him that her husband was better. She received a tonic to complete his convalescence. As she returned home she called at the shop of Mr. Cherrington, druggist, of Leake, and bought a quarter of a pound of arsenic. On the following day the doctor was sent for to Dadds, who was afflicted with violent vomiting and purging. He died the same evening, and the doctor, believing the attack to have been English cholera, gave a certificate, and the body was interred. Circumstances tending to cause suspicion having arisen, the body was exhumed, and on a post-mortem examination it was found that arsenic

had been the cause of death, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the wife.

FATAL FALL OF A ROPE-FACTORY.—A terrible accident occurred on Tuesday last at a rope-factory at Pendleton. It appears that the unsafe appearance of the principal wall of the building was observed by those who came to work in the morning; nevertheless business proceeded as usual. Towards the afternoon there was an uproar and a cry of "It's coming, it's coming!" and then the wall fell with a crash, burying twenty people. The noise alarmed the neighbourhood, and so vast a number set to work to clear away the debris that in less than half an hour all the unfortunate were extricated. A young man named Rogers was found to be quite dead, as were two lads named Lavery and Cousins. The limbs of several of the others were broken, and all were more or less injured.

A BEGGAR'S EARNINGS.—On the person of a cripple named Jos. Walker, sentenced at the Dewsbury Sessions to two months' imprisonment for dog-stealing, a pocket-book was found containing entries, during forty days, of the amount he had received in charity while pursuing his vocation. These sums amounted altogether to £9 14s. 0½d., yielding him an average of 4s. 10d. a day. The following are a few of the entries:—May 4, at Huddersfield, 1s. 8d.; 5th, at Halifax, 13s. 2½d.; 7th, at Heckmondwike, 4s. 3½d.; 8th, at Batley, 3s. 8½d.; 9th and 12th, at Leeds, 8s. 5d.; 11th, at Huddersfield, 8s. 9½d.; 15th, at Shelf, 1s. 8d.; 19th, at Halifax, 10s. 2½d.; 21st, at Leeds, 16s. 9½d.; 28th, at Dewsbury, 8s. 1d.; 29th, at Shelf, 1s. 2d.; 30th, at Huddersfield, 1s. 4d.; 31st, at same place, 1s. 2d.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT MALVERN.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS have become such a constant topic of interest that we have already thought it necessary to notice some of those lately erected in the metropolis; but this week our attention has been called to one of a vastly different character, constructed at the very headquarters of hydropathy—Malvern itself. The peculiarity of this fountain (with an engraving of which we present our readers) is in perfect harmony with the scenery by which it is surrounded—a result which could never have been attained by any mere architectural effort. It is situated at a junction of roads on the side of a beautiful hill, where a spring of the purest water is brought down from the heights, and appears as if flowing in a small rocky channel from under a rude arch of stones, whence it falls, in a constant and refreshing stream, into a roughly-hewn basin beneath. The space in which it is inclosed forms a rude but romantic alcove, on one side of which is a seat, surmounted by the following inscription:—"Here the weary may rest and the thirsty refresh, and, as all on their way are freely welcome to partake of these blessings, so are they invited to preserve and protect from every injury this fountain." On the opposite side, amidst ferns, mosses, and rock-plants, on a rough stone is inscribed the text, "Jesus saith unto her, whosoever drinketh of this fountain shall thirst again; but whosoever drinketh of the water which I shall give unto him shall never thirst." The stones which form the base of the structure are of a considerable size, and are continued to a trough for cattle, which is situated at a little distance.

This beautiful and picturesque fountain was commenced as a public undertaking and has been completed with such local assistance as could be obtained. Lady Foley, who took great interest in it, has signified her intention of protecting it with an appropriate fence above and planting evergreens around. In the course of excavating the hillside the workmen came upon an ancient watercourse, above which a natural stratum, with the interlacing of roots of trees long since cleared away, had been deposited, to the depth of some three feet, showing how the pure stream from the hills had long ago been utilised. The fountain was designed and erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. R. Lloyd, a visitor from Birmingham, who could scarcely have discovered a more useful or appropriate way of employing his hours of convalescence.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

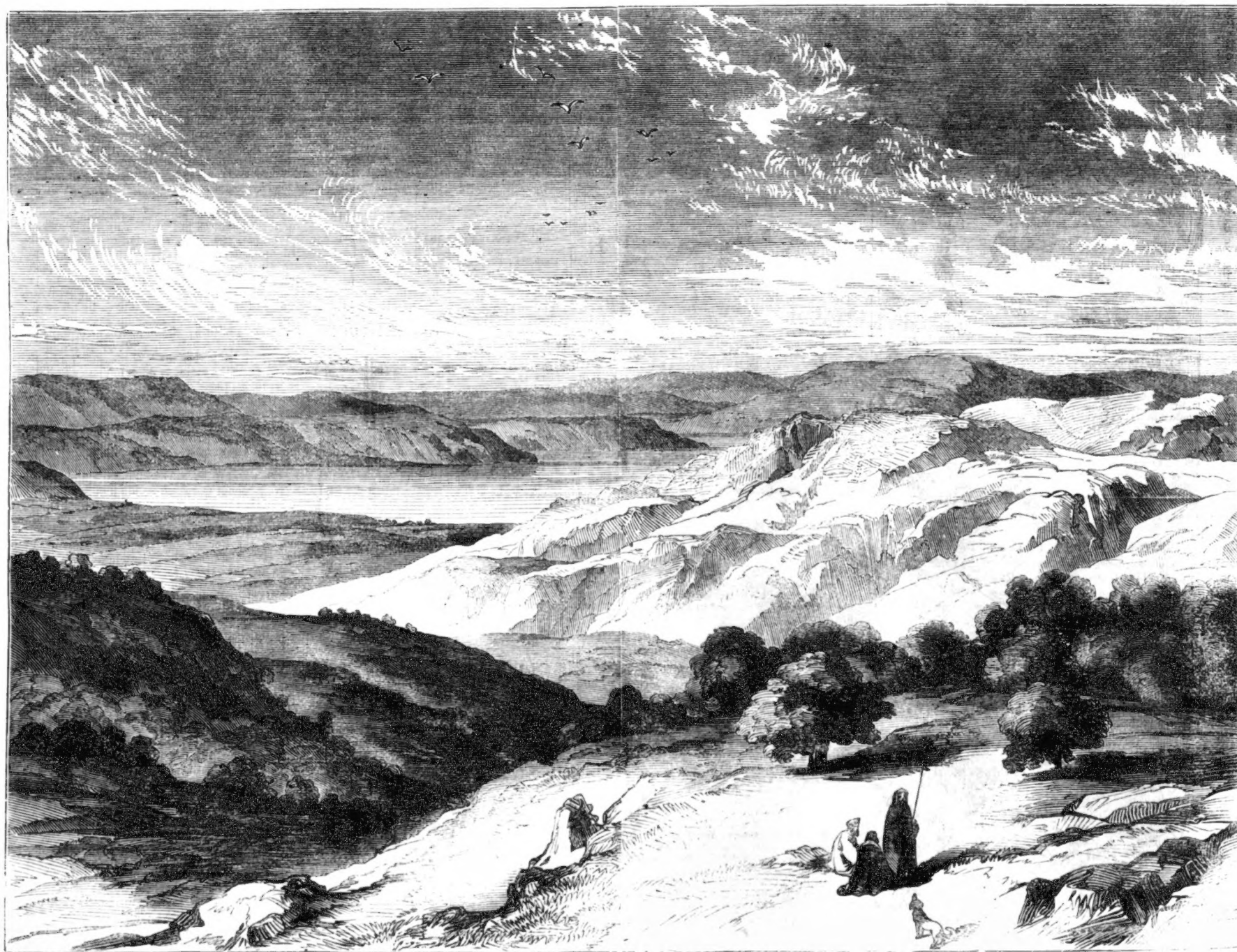
THERE is, perhaps, no place on the earth's surface which suggests so many grand and holy associations as Galilee. This name, which was in the time of the Romans applied to the whole country, is derived from the word Galili, a circle or circuit, and was originally intended to comprise the district round Kadesch, containing the twenty cities given by Solomon to Hiram, King of Tyre, for assisting to convey cedars from Lebanon to the Temple; thus it was called by Isaiah "Galilee of the Gentiles." The whole of this country is interesting alike to the traveller and the student, since every part of it has been the scene of those divine revelations which have determined both the present welfare and the future happiness of the human race. Whether it be the great plain of Esdraelon (or Valley of Jezreel), the scene of the Jewish battles, and the key of Palestine, or the Jordan, on the willows of which hung the harps of the conquered people, the history of Galilee is a record of the highest interests of humanity. But it is around the Sea of Galilee that the places are situated whose names stir within us the deepest emotions. Chorazin, Gennesaret, Bethsaida, Capernaum, each of them has witnessed the acts of the Saviour of Mankind. The greater part of His public life was spent here; rejected at Nazareth by his own people, He came down thence and took up His abode on these shores. The capital of Galilee, then recently built by Herod Antipas, and called after the Emperor Tiberias, was thickly populated, while the towns just mentioned lay around the lake. Here it was that the Messiah formed His true Church; and at the edge of the Sea of Galilee, or from a vessel borne upon its waves, He wrought those divine miracles and taught those truths which produced the greatest miracle of all—the restoration to life of a multitude of dead souls. The dimensions of this sea or lake are said by Silk Buckingham to be from twelve to fifteen miles long, and from six to nine miles wide. The scenery around it is mountainous and exceedingly beautiful, while the clear water abounds with fish. The course of the Jordan, which flows through it from north to south, may be distinctly traced in a smooth current across the centre. Upon these waters toiled the fishermen from whom Christ chose his first disciples; it was here that, cheered by His presence during many hardships of their earthly life, they received their true apostleship. At His word their almost hopeless labour was at last rewarded by the "miraculous draught;" it was here that, in the hour of peril and the fear of a watery grave, they learnt His merciful power; and, indeed, the sudden and violent storms of the Galilean Sea are still terrible to those likely to be exposed to its fury. The author of "The Land and the Book," a work full of picturesque description and interesting narrative, tells us something of this. He says:—"My experience in this region enables me to sympathise with the disciples in their long night's contest with the wind. I spent a night in that Waddy Shu-kaiyif, some three miles up it, to the left of us. The sun had scarcely set when the wind began to rush down toward the lake, and it continued all night long with constantly-increasing violence; so that when we reached the shore next morning the face of the lake was like a huge boiling cauldron. The wind howled down every Waddy from the north-east and east with such fury that no efforts of rowers could have brought a boat to shore at any point along that coast. In a wind like that the disciples must have been driven quite across to the Gennesaret, as we know they were. To understand the causes of these sudden and violent tempests we must remember that the lake is low—six hundred feet lower than the ocean; that the vast and naked plateaux of the Iranian rise to a great height, spreading backward to the wilds of the Hauran, and upward to snowy Hermon; that the watercourses have cut out profound ravines and wild gorges, converging to the head of this lake, and that these act like gigantic funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains. On the occasion referred to we subsequently pitched our tents at the shore, and remained for three days and nights exposed to this tremendous wind. We had to double pin all the tent ropes, and frequently were obliged to hang our whole weight upon them to keep the quivering tabernacle from being carried up bodily into the air." From these causes it will be seen that the ordinarily placid lake, whose

Blue waves roll nightly
On deep Galilee,

is subject to such terrible convulsions as would, indeed, account for the amazement and terror of the disciples, as described in the great Scripture narrative.



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT MALVERN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. STEEPLE, OF BIRMINGHAM.)



THE SEA OF GALILEE.



BATTLE OF MEZZANO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DURAND BRAGE.)

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

We have already given some particulars of this remarkable battle, which has added another laurel-leaf to the crown of fame which Garibaldi has so hardly earned, and which he wears with so much modesty. The exciting incidents of this remarkable contest comprise all the grandeur of a great victory of modern times, and will bear comparison with the most daring achievements of ancient history. Melazzo, situated on the north coast of Sicily, has added to its natural defences such fortifications as would seem to make it well-nigh impregnable. Standing at the end of a narrow peninsula which connects it with the mainland, and to which several roads converge, it would seem as though inevitable destruction would befall any invading force that might come within the range of the guns from the fortress which towers above the city, and from the mole, which is so situated as to command the approach to the town. This point, however, from the junction of the various roads to the fortress itself, was the scene of the recent struggle; and Mr. Durand Brager has chosen for his sketch from which our Engraving is taken a moment of intense interest during the conflict. It would appear that the Neapolitans had made a last effort to hold out by occupying some houses which lead from the bridge at the neck of the peninsula up to the gates of the town; here, protected by their artillery and by the guns from the castle, they contrived to check the advance of Garibaldi's troops. But a column made their way through a garden to the left, and at the same time the steam-frigate *Tuckori*, formerly the *Veloce*, appeared on the west shore. Garibaldi immediately leaped into a boat and went on board, where he gave orders for rapid manœuvres. The well-aimed shots from this frigate, the attack of the column which had just appeared from the garden, and the bayonets which menaced them from the front, broke the Neapolitan ranks, and caused them to seek refuge in the castle, without attempting further to defend the town. On that day the fight had already lasted more than fourteen hours. But perhaps in the whole battle there was no more critical moment for Garibaldi himself than during the carrying of the bridge of Melazzo, which is represented on our first page, from a sketch by an Englishman who was present on the occasion. On the back of the sketch is written the following words:—"The combat for the bridge was the most severe of the whole battle. Cannon from the fortress and the mole swept it completely. It was a perfect 'Pont de Lodi.'" In the midst of this, however, Garibaldi led his men firmly on, and by his example seemed to inspire them with his own contempt for danger.

We may mention that it was from one of the windows of the house on the left that our countryman, Colonel Peard, did signal service by coolly picking off the Neapolitans with his rifle.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 143.

TIME WASTED.

We have now morning sittings every day in the week except Monday; but we do not get much by this arrangement. If the House were to be made exactly at twelve we should only gain two hours; but, as the requisite forty members can seldom be got together before 12.30, a net hour and a half is all the time for business that can be got out of a morning sitting. This failing to make a House until half-past twelve is a sad waste of time, and is not creditable to the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretaries, and Under-Secretaries, one of whose prominent duties it is to make a House and keep a House. There is, however, more time wasted by this failure than the half hour; for if the House were made promptly at twelve much business might be got through before the obstructives arrived. For example, on Friday morning, at ten minutes past twelve, neither Sir John Shelley, nor Mr. Williams, nor Lord Fernoy was present; and if the Government men had been punctual the House might have been made, got into Committee, and might have run through some dozen votes in Supply before these obstructive gentlemen made their appearance. But the golden opportunity was lost. At 12.30 all the obstructives were present, and at four o'clock, when proceedings were suspended, all that had been achieved was one single vote in Supply. This want of punctuality, then, is shocking bad policy. When Sir William Hayter was chief whip, and Mr. Berkeley and Lord Mulgrave were subs, the House was generally made within five minutes after prayers; and we have often seen a goodly array of business got through within the first half hour. On the Friday in question, when Mr. Speaker walked up the House, there were only two members to receive him and join him in his devotions—just enough, and no more, to make the "Dear beloved brethren" of the Chaplain appropriate. After prayers every place where members resort was secured, and scouts were dispatched to all the public departments to summon the laggard officials to their post; but, with all these exertions, the requisite forty could not be assembled until nearly half-past twelve. Meanwhile Mr. Speaker sat at the table, anxiously looking at the door, and counting the members as one by one slowly dropped in. At 12.25 there were thirty-nine, and then there was a pause of some two or three minutes; one more was wanted before the House could be made and proceed to business. The Constitution was at a stand for one member. At last, however, the important unit made his appearance; for about 12.30 the door slowly swung open, and in shuffled Mr. Williams, the member for Lambeth. As the honourable member takes such a prominent part in Committee of Supply, there was something singular in the fact that he should be the fortieth member; and as he walked to his place he was greeted with a cheer. Some of our readers may wonder why, as there were not forty members present at twelve o'clock, the House did not adjourn. Let it be known, then, that at morning sittings the House cannot be counted out. By a standing order if forty members be not present Mr. Speaker and the members around him must wait until the requisite number be obtained; and if, after the House has been made, any member should notice that there are not forty members present the House cannot be counted out. In such case the House is counted in the usual way, and business is suspended until more members come to make up the number. In short, the House cannot be counted out until four o'clock. There is a tradition that on one occasion Mr. Speaker sat at the table from twelve to four, unable to get a House; but this story wants confirmation. It is really too bad that the Government officials do not promptly make the House at the proper time. Many valuable hours and even days are wasted by this want of punctuality. We cannot have a better example of its mischief than that which was presented on this Friday. The whole of the morning sitting was wasted in utterly barren and profitless talk; whereas, if the Speaker could have got into the chair punctually at twelve, some half-dozen votes, at least, might have been taken before the talkers arrived. Indeed, we do not believe that we should be wrong if we were to say that many days have been already added to the Session by this want of punctuality; for, if we well think of it, we shall see that there is nothing so prolific in nature as talk—*vires acquirit eundo*. It gathers strength as it goes—ay, and length too. One talker makes many. How often have we seen this illustrated in the House? A vote, for example, in Supply has been discussed for several hours; the discussion, for want of matter, dies out; Mr. Speaker arises to put the question; when, suddenly, an honourable member gets up, moots a fresh point, and again discussion rises, and goes on for several hours more, and all because this one man rose. If he had kept his seat the vote would have passed. One memorable day the Committee got through seventy votes in Supply; and it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Williams was accidentally absent. As matters now stand, with the weather cool, the Thames not inodorous, the talkers all fresh, and no Hayter in office to apply the lash of his whip to laggard officials, we have no hope that Parliament will be prorogued for several weeks to come. Meanwhile the grouse are on the wing; the partridges will soon be whirring over the turnips and the stubble; the autumnal tint is making its appearance; the days are shortening, and, if autumn follows the example of the summer, some hundred Parliamentary and Government officials, and a host of shopkeepers, will have no holidays by the seaside, or on the mountains or moors, this year.

NOTABLE AND NOTORIOUS MEN IN THE HOUSE.

We have been so occupied with other matters that we have neglected

to chronicle the appearance of eminent men in the House of late. One night, not long ago, the Ambassador from Morocco, with his suite, made his appearance in the Diplomatic Gallery. Tall, well-built, imposing men were these Moors, and made quite a display in their picturesque, scarlet coats and their fez caps, which, according to their custom, they kept on their heads whilst they were in the House. On another we had a corps of Parsees, in flowing robes, and high, curiously-shaped pasteboard hats. These also remained covered. The Parsees are very different in make and general appearance to the Moors. The latter are decidedly handsome men; but the fire-whiskers are corpulent and thick-necked, and have remarkably fat, puffy, unintelligent faces, somewhat relieved, though, by their quick, cunning eyes. Some time afterwards the Peers' bench was honoured by the presence of Jules Favre, the eminent French forensic orator and statesman. None of these eminent strangers stopped long—the Moors and Magi, probably, because they do not understand a word of our language; the French advocate, probably, because he does, for he happened to come in at the dinner hour when some fifth-rate speaker was on his legs, who would not be very attractive to the eloquent Frenchman—rather repulsive, we should say. On Friday another stranger was present, not in the House, however, but in the lobby. He was dressed in scarlet military costume—a scarlet tunic, foraging-cap, and light-coloured trousers—and had by his side a crooked sword in a polished brass sheath. At first we wondered who he was. "Some provincial volunteer," we said at first, as we glanced at his singular dress. But on inquiry we found that he was an envoy from Garibaldi—by name Captain Styles—who had come over with despatches from his chief, and to counsel and advise all who may wish to contribute aid to Garibaldi or join the English battalion in Sicily. Captain Styles is a young man, about thirty, not more; of light complexion, somewhat embrowned by exposure to a southern sun, of middle height, and has a lithe, well-knit frame. An active man in action, we should say, and capable of bearing any amount of fatigue, as most of these middle-sized spare men can do, far better than men of taller and bulkier build. Captain Styles is half English and half German, for his father was English and his mother German. The gallant officer is not an extemporised soldier, but belonged to the English Army, was in the Crimea, and wears upon his breast both the English and Turkish medals. He fought under Garibaldi at Calatimi, Palermo, and Melazzo; and when he has finished his work here will return to fight again. He has a brother, Lieutenant Alfred Styles, in the Sicilian Army. We do not remember any other notable whose appearance need be chronicled, except it may be that Mr. O'Malley Irwin whose name has been lately so much before the public in connection with the notorious Galway packet job. Mr. Irwin is, however, we learn, no stranger in the lobby in the House of Commons. For many years he has haunted the building. What his business was no one could understand until it was revealed when he brought his action against Mr. Lever. But his conduct was so eccentric that he was called the "cracked Irish Captain." We ourselves should imagine, from what we have observed, that "the Captain" is certainly a little touched. For example, would any man walk about the streets and come down to the House with a child six years old dressed as a hussar if he were quite sane, or at all events not very eccentric? If, however, he be mad, there is clearly a method in his madness, as Mr. Lever and Mr. Roebuck have discovered. But we had almost forgotten to chronicle the appearance of another notable man in the House—to wit, Lord Clyde. A few days after he had landed his Lordship took his place on the Peers' seats. It was on the night when he took the oaths and his seat in the Upper House. He came alone, and was recognised by few. If his Lordship had been a Roman conqueror, and had walked into the Senate, he would have been received with honours. All the senators would have risen to greet the great warrior; but in the English House of Commons we do not do things in this fashion. We are bound down here by forms and customs. Had his Lordship been a member of the Lower House he would probably have been greeted by a cheer as he walked to his place after his return from India; but, in House of Commons phrase, he is "a stranger," and on no occasion does the House take notice of strangers excepting to order them to withdraw when a division is called. And so the saviour of India stepped into the House and stepped out again with no more notice than if he had been an attorney come to watch the progress of a turnpike bill. Some few members listlessly turned their eyes towards him when it got rumoured about that he was there, but further notice or recognition he received not.

ANOTHER REBUFF FOR GLADSTONE.

It will be seen by the reports of the debates in the Lords that their Lordships are growing very daring. On the motion that the Irish Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill be read a second time Lord Denman, notwithstanding that this is a supply bill, moved that it be read a second time that day three months. Lord Montagu said that he would resist the progress of the bill in Committee unless certain amendments were made if it were not so late in the Session; and Lord Derby at first expressed a determination to vote for the amendment, though on second thoughts he relented. Ultimately, the bill was read a second time by a majority of twenty. But a different fate awaited Mr. Gladstone's Savings Banks Bill, which was stopped by a refusal to suspend the standing order "that no bill shall be proceeded with after a certain date." On a division there was a tie; whereupon the Lord Chancellor rose and said, "Semper presumitur pro negante," which means that an equality of votes is taken as a negative. In the Commons Mr. Speaker, when votes are equal, has a casting vote; but in the other House the Lord Chancellor votes in the division, and has no casting vote. It was at the instance of our old friend Lord Montagu that the bill was thus defeated; and after he had given this second rebuff to Gladstone he came down to the House of Commons and took his seat below the bar. As the Savings Banks Bill, though it deals with the public funds, is not technically a money bill, their Lordships had, of course, a right to reject it; but still it was an extraordinary thing to do, and their conduct is severely commented upon by the Liberal members of Parliament. Some go so far as to say there was treachery at work; and it is certainly curious that Lord Bessborough, the Government whip, did not secure the presence of a sufficient number of Peers to prevent such a contretemps as this.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.—Mr. T. Duncombe lately moved for a copy of all instructions sent by the Privy Council Office or Poor-law Board to boards of guardians authorising expenditure on prosecution of persons for refusing or neglecting to have their children vaccinated, with a number of other particulars respecting vaccination. The return was ordered, but the proper authorities answered that no such instructions had been issued, and there were no means of supplying the other information asked for. As the return, therefore, was useless, it might have been supposed nothing further would be done with it; but the House of Commons sent it through the usual course and ordered it to be printed, and several hundreds of copies have just been printed accordingly. Twenty-eight columns are drawn out in solemn array, each headed with a description of the information it was to contain, but all left blank; and then at the foot is a statement that there is nothing to state.

THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—On Thursday I stumbled on a very touching and interesting scene. I happened to take a step up to the esplanade at the castle when the 78th were drilling. Before I had been long there Colonel Ewart made the regiment form three sides of a square. He then addressed them nearly in the following words:—"Colonel Hamilton, Colonel McIntyre, officers, and men of the 78th Highlanders, I have the pleasure of announcing to you that the medals for which you fought so hard, and which you won so nobly in India, are now about to be presented to you. I had not the honour to be with you when you gained those medals, but I may take the liberty of saying that never were medals more hardily earned than these. I hope you may have a clasp or two added to them, for you deserve this; and I hope those in authority may grant those clasps at an early date. The medals will be distributed by one of whose presence you are not probably aware—the widow of him who so gallantly led you—Lady Havelock." Officers were then ordered to the front; medal-men take six paces to the front. The box containing the medals was then opened, and Lady Havelock, who was accompanied by her two daughters and a young son, presented the medals first to the officers and then to the men. Lady Havelock, accompanied by her family and Colonel Ewart, walked along the front rank, and then passed between the lines, and the ceremony ended.—*Ayr Observer*.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OUR INDIAN ARMY.

The Duke of ARGYLL, having moved to resolve that the European Forces (India) Bill was of such urgency as to call for immediate consideration, moved the second reading of the bill. At great length he pointed out that the proposed change of combining the, relatively speaking, small European force of the late East India Company with the regiments of the line was far less extensive than it would have been had the Government decided on establishing a European force in India totally distinct from the regular Army.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH strongly protested against the bill. It would destroy the efficiency of the European Army in India, as it would be impossible to obtain under the provisions of the present bill such a class of officers as had been trained under the old system. The bill, too, was not in accordance with the proclamation issued to the natives of India on the transfer of that country from the East India Company's rule to that of the Queen.

Lord DE GREY and RIBON supported the motion at considerable length. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he had considered this question with the greatest care, and, having consulted many military men in whose opinions he placed the highest confidence, had come to the conclusion that this great question should be settled in the mode proposed by the Government. He could not agree with Lord Ellenborough that the proposed change would in any way deteriorate the future class of officers; in his opinion it would rather add to the efficiency of the service. One of the advantages which would arise from the present bill was that a large body of well-trained officers would be added to the officers of the British Army, and obviate a difficulty which occurred in the Crimean war concerning the employment of Indian officers. In conclusion, he vindicated the Horse Guards from alleged possible abuse of patronage and in reference to the treatment of Indian officers, who, he asserted, had met with the most considerate treatment, and had, in fact, obtained the greatest share of public honours.

Lord DEARBY was sorry he could not entertain the sanguine expectations of either the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Cambridge as to the results of this measure. One great objection to it was the conflict of opinions on the subject: all those persons connected with India wished to preserve the present state of things, and only those connected with the regular Army were anxious for the present measure. While expressing a doubt as to the wisdom of the amalgamation of the two armies, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not advocate a divided command or responsibility as to the army in India. He thought, however, that great advantages would arise from having a local force for local purposes, which it would be desirable from time to time to renovate which fresh blood. Now, this bill was not so much for amalgamating as for destroying the local force, and he thought, before such a plan was sanctioned by the House, the House ought to know what the Government proposed to substitute for that force, and how they intended to meet the difficulties they had created. Another question on which they had had no information was as to the system of promotion. Was that of seniority or that of purchase to be introduced? How, also, was the promotion of the native officers to be regulated? However, he supposed that the Government had well matured their plans, and were acting on positive and good information, and he should, therefore, leave the responsibility of this great and dangerous measure with them, in preference to assuming it himself by voting against the second reading.

Lord CLYDE wholly concurred with what had fallen from the Duke of Cambridge, and strongly and briefly impressed upon the House the necessity of unity in an army as to its command and its discipline, a state of things which did not exist in the present local force in India.

Lord GRANVILLE defended the bill, and assured the House that, although the details of the scheme and the means for carrying it out had not been introduced into the bill, the Government had well considered and matured those most essential parts of the measure.

The bill was then read a second time.

COST OF THE CHINESE WAR.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether any estimate had been received of the cost of transport for the force to be employed in China?

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the estimate for transports taken up in England was £15,932, in India £69,500, and in China £32,000 per month. The total expense had been estimated at £1,816,000. It would, however, be impossible to say what the expenses incurred in China might be.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, after some preliminary observations from the Bishop of London, Lord Granville, and Lord Derby, was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPLY.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, went at once into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, resuming the consideration of the vote for parks and gardens, and, after a long discussion, which absorbed almost the whole time assigned to the sitting—comprising, among other topics, the Kensington-gardens ride, the Serpentine, Battersea Park, and the draining of Richmond Park—the vote was agreed to. Time was left for only one additional vote—of £5000 for the Probate Court and Registries, which was likewise passed.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

In the evening, on the motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the excise duty upon paper, in order to make one or two suggestions, which he thought might be adopted with a view of saving the House from the painful and perilous condition in which it was placed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget had proposed that the excise duty upon paper should be abolished, as well as the import duty; but by the rejection of the Paper Duty Bill in the House of Lords the papermakers had been left with a grievance and deprived of a compensating protection. The excise was a tyranny which ought not to be tolerated in a free country, and a large industry was suffering under this grievance. The House of Commons had condemned this tax, and had passed a bill to abolish it, and he asked them to consider whether means might not be found to put an end to a monstrous injury. The House had been shorn of its power, and deprived of a control it had exercised for five hundred years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been subjected to a new authority, which would create difficulties and disasters in measures of finance. The House had passed three harmless resolutions, introduced by a speech far from harmless; but if it had a spark of spirit it would avail itself of some mode of restoring its authority and redeeming its credit. He suggested to the Government that a bill might be introduced into that House suspending the collection of the excise duty upon paper till March or April next; or there was another course, which had been proposed by Lord Fernoy—not to prorogue, but to adjourn Parliament till November, when the bill might be reconsidered in the other House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had hoped that they had finally disposed of the serious question which had threatened to bring about a collision with the House of Lords. If Mr. Bright entertained the strong opinions he had expressed, he thought it would have better become him to declare those opinions and propose the course he recommended at the time the subject was under consideration in that House, when the House was full and the event recent. If there was one thing which was more humiliating and degrading than another to that House, it was to utter piling lamentations and complaints when no practical result could follow. He thought Mr. Bright would have better consulted his own character and the dignity of Parliament if he had been content to let the matter rest upon the decision of the majority of the House, approved by the great bulk of the nation.

SYRIA.

In reply to a question by Mr. H. B. Sheridan as to the intentions of the Government regarding the extent of its aid in the interference of the Great Powers in Syria,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that intelligence had been received of vigorous measures adopted by Kurechid Pasha for the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties, and of the loyalty of the Turkish troops, which afforded ground for hope that a better state of things would soon be restored.

Some other subjects were brought under discussion before the motion was agreed to.

THE PEACE IN IRELAND.

On the order for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill,

Mr. BLAKE moved to defer the second reading for three months, deeming the Act unnecessary, since there was a diminution of crime and an absence of outrage in the country.

Colonel FRENCH supported the amendment. Mr. LONGFIELD insisted that no case could be made out for an Act degrading and insulting to Ireland, and utterly useless.

Mr. CARDWELL admitted that the results of the criminal returns in Ireland were satisfactory, but circumstances occasionally occurred there which did not occur in this country, making it expedient to continue for a short period an Act, not to punish but to prevent crime, which experience had shown to be productive of the best effects.

The bill was warmly opposed by Mr. McMahon and Mr. Butt.

Mr. DEARBY, upon his official responsibility, expressed his belief that it would be attended with the most mischievous consequences if the House refused to continue this Act, the powers of which had never been abused.

Mr. MAGUIRE and Sir G. BOWYER spoke strongly against the bill, which was supported by Mr. WHITEHEAD, who gave instances showing the existence of a secret conspiracy in Ireland.

After a long discussion, Mr. HENNESSY moved that the debate be adjourned; but the motion was negatived by 104 to 12.

The House then divided upon the amendment, which was negatived by 87 to 27, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. CARDWELL, in moving the second reading of the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, sent from the Lords, shortly explained the object and provisions of the bill, the existing law upon the subject being defective and requiring amendment.

Mr. HENNESSY opposed the bill as an insult to Ireland, and moved to defer the second reading for three months.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Longfield.

Mr. DRAKE stated the reasons which had induced the Government to bring in the bill. They had been applied to by both sides of the House to remedy the defects in the Party Processions Act, and accordingly this bill had been introduced into the House of Lords, and had come down to this House with the unanimous assent of both parties.

Sir W. VERNER explained the reasons which compelled him to withhold his assent from the bill.

Mr. JAMES trusted the Government would not press such an extraordinary bill as this; and

Mr. MALINS hoped that Irish members would reject it with indignation.

Mr. COGAN moved that the debate be adjourned.

After further discussion, Lord PALMERSTON, observing that the House was inconsistent in giving such a reception to a bill for which there had been a universal call, recommended the adjournment of the debate.

The discussion, however, continued; and, the motion for the adjournment of the debate being withdrawn, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 62 to 29.

The bill was then read a second time.

The other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RETIRING ALLOWANCE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for correspondence, commencing November, 1859, between Captains on the reserve list of the Navy and the Board of Admiralty, his object being to bring the case of those officers forward, to whom, he believed, justice had not been done by the new scheme of the Admiralty, by which it was proposed to give officers who retired after six years of age a retiring allowance of eighteen shillings a day. The officers whose interest he advocated were not included in that plan, and desired to participate in it.

Lord CHILMSFORD stated that he had been requested also to advocate the claims of those officers.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty and the rule laid down by order in Council since 1851 with regard to Captains on the reserve list.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Duke of ARGYLL having moved the suspension of the order of the House, by which no bill can now be read a second time except as a matter of urgency, in favour of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investment Bill,

Lord MONTAGUE objected that the bill was not of an urgent nature, and dealt with a subject which demanded inquiry from their Lordships' House.

On a division the numbers were equal, the contents and not-contents each being 18. The Lord Chancellor gave his casting vote against. The motion was therefore rejected. The second reading of the bill lapsed.

The Census (Scotland) Bill and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Chancery Evidence Commission Bill, and the European Forces (India) Bill, passed through Committee; as did the Poor-law Continuance Bill, the Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the East India Stock Transfer Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIAN FINANCE.

In the Committee of the whole House,

Sir C. WOOD moved a resolution that it is expedient to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. He stated that, since he had last year made a statement of the finance of India, Mr. Wilson had inaugurated new fiscal measures in that country, all the papers relating to which, and the finance accounts, were on the table of the House. The deficit of the two years 1858 and 1859 had been as nearly as possible about the estimate which he made in August last, and amounted to £24,168,000. The expenditure for the present year was estimated at £45,958,000, and the income £37,762,000, leaving a deficit of £8,090,000. The estimate of expenditure for the coming year was £43,000,000 odd, and the income £37,000,000 odd, leaving a deficit of £7,400,000. The military expenditure was estimated at £15,276,000, from which, if the deficit was deducted, only £3,000,000 would be available for military expenditure. It was not possible to make any reduction in that item at present beyond a sum of £2,600,000, which had been already proposed. In the last two years there had been a reduction in military expenditure of £6,000,000. It was not possible to make any reduction in the interest on the debt, which was an amount of £4,461,000 on a sum of £97,851,000. There had been a decrease in the interest paid on these bonds, which was now £872,000, and no further reduction would be made in that item. Since 1857, the year before the mutiny, the increase of the charge had been £11,010,500, while the revenue had increased since then by £4,400,000. Taking all the possible reductions of expenditure that could be made, the deficit for the year ending 1861, if no new taxes were imposed, would be £6,611,000. The question was, how this was to be supplied. Certainly not by open loans. There recourse must be had to new taxes, and an income tax and a license tax had been proposed by Mr. Wilson, which, having been under consideration for a year, had been adopted by the Indian Legislative Council. These taxes, it was estimated, would produce in the present year not more than £1,000,000, and in the next year the produce would be about £3,000,000. Deducting the produce of these taxes from the deficit of £6,611,000, there would still be a deficit of £3,100,000, which it was hoped might hereafter be met by reduction of expenditure, so as to bring income and expenditure to meet at the end of 1862. To provide for the deficit of the year he was able to draw on the balances in the Indian treasury, which were unusually large. The asking for the loan which he was now about to propose was only a measure of precaution. If the Indian railways paid this year a sum of £7,000,000, of which £4,500,000 would be expended in India, he would have the remainder to meet the home expenses of the Indian Government, and he should not require a shilling; but in case that payment should not be made he wished to have powers to raise £3,000,000, which would be the extent of his demand on the English money market.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR complained that the financial statement was unsatisfactory and unfair. The deficit of £7,000,000, according to Mr. Wilson, might be reduced to £5,000,000; while even Mr. Wilson had over-estimated the expense of the Army, while he had under-estimated the resource of the revenue.

Mr. W. EWART, Mr. GREGSON, and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY having spoken, the latter in opposition to the proposed taxation,

Mr. ROXBURGH complained of the mode in which the Government of India had dealt with the property of settlers in that country whose property had been destroyed in the late mutiny.

Sir DE L. EVANS objected to the employment of a large European force in India, and expressed his regret that the Government still carried on the ruinous system of loans.

Mr. CRAWFORD accepted the proposition for the loan, but expressed his belief that it would not be required, as the railway companies might be depended on to make the payments expected of them.

Mr. T. G. BARING replied in detail to Mr. D. Seymour's criticisms, which were very minute and very discursive; and showed that a good deal had been done in the way of reducing Indian expenditure, both in India and at home.

Mr. AYTON urged the impolicy of taking all the demands of the local Government of India for money on credit, and, without examination, raising millions for its service. He urged that great reductions might be made both in the military and civil expenditure.

After some further conversation, and a reply from Sir C. Wood, the resolution was agreed to.

FORTIFICATION.

The House then went into Committee on the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill. On clause 8,

Mr. HUBBARD moved to insert a clause providing for the appending to the contract with the contributors to the loan a schedule in which shall be separately stated the amounts of interest on principal moneys unpaid, and of principal moneys to be discharged, forming together the sums of the half-yearly payments of the Annuities to be by this Act created; and the Bank of England shall, in the half-yearly payment of the said Annuities, describe on every dividend warrant the amount of interest and the amount of principal moneys therein discharged.

After a discussion, in which the motion was opposed, it was negatived without a division. The clauses were all agreed to.

On the schedule,

Sir F. SMITH moved to reduce the sum for Portsmouth by £300,000—that which applied to the works on Portsmouth Hill.

After a debate, on a division, the amendment was rejected by 79 to 39.

Other business having been gone through, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SYRIAN DISTURBANCES.—GREECE.

Lord WODENHOUSE, in reply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that he was not able to state that positive instructions had been sent to dispatch a vessel of war to Smyrna. Admiral Martin had been sent with a strong squadron to the Syrian coast, with instructions to assist as much as possible in restoring tranquillity, and would doubtless direct his ships upon those points where they would be most needed. Our squadron now on the Syrian coast consisted of four line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and three corvettes. Kurschid Pacha was about to be sent under arrest to Constantinople, as his conduct required a strict inquiry and, if found as iniquitous as alleged, severe punishment. In answer to a second question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he stated that there would be no objection to lay before the House the report of the commission on the financial affairs of Greece, which, if carried out by the Greek Government, would confer a lasting advantage upon that country.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The European Forces (India) Bill, after a short discussion between Lord Lyveden, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Wynford, and Lord De Grey, was read a third time and passed.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord CLARENCE, in presenting several petitions to legalise marriages with a deceased wife's sister, asserted his belief that the feeling of opposition to these marriages was daily decreasing throughout the country, a statement contradicted by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Redesdale, and corroborated by Lord Wodehouse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the motion of Mr. LAING a resolution was agreed to granting to her Majesty a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bonds.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution—"That the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the minutes of the Committee of Council; and that ragged and industrial schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are, therefore, entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive." He cited much evidence in support of his fundamental proposition that these schools—especially ragged schools—do not receive the assistance to which they are fairly and legitimately entitled; and argued that, on the grounds of economy and public policy alone, the Committee of Council were bound to deal with the ragged schools in a more liberal spirit.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BLACK, who gave details of the successful results of these schools in Scotland.

Mr. ADDERLEY did not concur in all the views of Sir J. Pakington. He was of opinion that there should be a check upon these grants; that they should not be unlimited.

Mr. BRISCOE, Mr. A. MILLS, and Mr. CAVE spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. HENLEY could not say "ay" or "no" to the motion, because it seemed to have a wider scope than Sir J. Pakington apprehended. It appeared to be the object to separate the penal element from the industrial and ragged schools, and to give them a distinct status. Cautioning the House against any proceeding that would set up a system of secular education, he showed from official data the present working of the Privy Council grants, whence it appeared, he observed, that instruction was not education; that in those countries where instruction was low morality was high; and that the existing system was not doing all the good that was hoped for, reaching more the higher class of children than the lower, who did not get the sort of education which they ought to receive.

Mr. LOWE thought Mr. Henley had misunderstood the principle of these grants. The system of the Privy Council, whether for good or evil, was that they originated nothing, but gave money to those who were willing to subscribe money. He described the classes of schools to which grants were made, and the conditions upon which they were given, and replied to the arguments of Sir J. Pakington, whose proposition would, he said, subvert the whole practice of the Privy Council, and introduce a new principle of action. If more money were given to ragged schools, there would be a run upon the Government on behalf of schools giving themselves that denomination, and the education vote must be doubled.

Upon a division, the resolution was negatived by 41 to 23.

Upon the first vote of £798,167 for public education in Great Britain, Mr. LOWE, in moving this vote, observed that, although there was an apparent decrease compared with last year of £38,753, there was, in fact, an increase of about £36,000, though £40,000 short of the estimate had been expended. He then proceeded to explain the details of the vote, the distribution of the grant, &c.

The vote was agreed to after much discussion.

The next vote, of £94,951 for the Department of Science and Art, was likewise discussed for a considerable time, and several ineffectual attempts were made to reduce the amount.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Other votes passed without opposition, and the Chairman was ordered to report the resolutions to the House.

The report on the East India Loan was brought up and agreed to, after a short conversation.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Defence of the Realm Bill passed the Committee, with a few amendments.

The Excise Duties Bill, being considered as amended, received a further amendment with reference to the duty on hops.

The Customs (No. 2) Bill passed the Committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPLY.

The House of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, resumed the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates, and passed a considerable number of votes, in the discussion of which various topics of interest were incidentally adverted to, including the filling up of the office of Postmaster-General, the recent collision between her Majesty's Judge of Assize and the Sheriff of the county of Surrey, and the character of the metropolitan police force, to which very favourable testimony was borne.

THE JAWS.

On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCAN, the resolution of the 24th of January, 1860, relating to the oath to be taken by members of the Jewish persuasion, was made a standing order, and the standing order of the 14th of April, 1859, was repealed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE gave notice that to-morrow he should move the suspension of the standing orders with respect to the second reading of bills, in order that his noble friend might be enabled to move the second reading of the Savings Bank Bill.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidation Fund (£10,000,000) Bill and the Spirits Bill were read a second time.

The Commons' amendments to the Prisons (Scotland) Bill were considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Athenry and Ennis Junction Railway, and Viscount Lorton's Estate.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. E. JAMES presented a petition, signed by 400 working men, in favour of opening the National Gallery on Sundays.

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF SURREY AND THE JUDGES.

Colonel FRENCH gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply to-morrow at the day sitting, he would call the attention of the House to what had occurred between her Majesty's Judges and the High Sheriff of Guildford, and ask for the production of any correspondence in possession of the Government on this subject.

The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the Customs (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

ENLISTMENTS FOR GENERAL GARIBALDI.

At the evening sitting Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the Government were aware that enlistments were going on in aid of General Garibaldi by Captain Edward Styles, who had issued a circular from Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, inviting recruits, rifle volunteers, and soldiers to assist him? He (Mr. Hennessy) contended that this was a breach both of the common law and the international law, and asked the opinion of the noble Viscount at the head of the Government upon the matter.

Sir J. STANLEY expressed his surprise that the hon. gentleman, and those who thought with him, had not made the same remarks when the enlist-

ment on behalf of the Pope was going on in Ireland. All he would say was this—he hoped that those who were going out to aid General Garibaldi would be better treated than those who went to Rome to assist the Pope.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were not aware that any such enlistment was going on, as that referred to by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hennessy). The subject was one of great difficulty, because, as the hon. member was aware, in the case of the recent enlistments in Ireland in aid of the Pope, the law was evaded by the parties saying that they were going out for the purpose of assisting in the making of railroads, which, unfortunately, did not exist in the Papal dominions. The law made it necessary that the enlistment should take place in this country to constitute an offence. With regard to persons volunteering for General Garibaldi, they might probably evade the law by saying that they were going out to see what Mount Etna was doing. As to soldiers going out as volunteers it was out of the question, because such a step would be an act of desertion. The fact was, the Government were not aware of any such enlistment going on.

Mr. V. SCULLY said, of course, they were bound to believe the noble Lord when he said he knew nothing of those matters. It was, however, somewhat extraordinary that in the subscription-list got up for the relief of Garibaldi's wounded soldiers the first two names were those of Viscountess Palmerston and Mrs. Gladstone.

The subject then dropped.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were agreed to, amongst which was £272,000 for the Irish national education system.

The House then adjourned.

THE IMPERIAL LETTER AND THE ITALIAN PRESS

THE letter of the Emperor of the French to Count Persigny has, as might have been expected, called forth numerous comments from the chief organs of the Italian press. The views of the *Opinione* of Turin, the semi-official organ of the Sardinian Government, especially deserve attention. In this journal we read:—

The Emperor Napoleon has always endeavoured to maintain unbroken the alliance with England. The good understanding between the two great Western Powers forms the most tranquillising guarantee which Europe can possess against the danger of a general war, or which can be possessed by the people against the menacing reaction of the old diplomacy. Were this alliance to be broken, France would be compelled to unite with Russia. Russia, which is divided from England by preponderating interests and contrary views, would be but too happy to separate the French Government from that of London, in the hope of more easily making terms alone with France by means of reciprocal concessions.

This position of the French Government has become still more evident after the interview at Toplitz.

In the Congress of Baden the Emperor Napoleon has, to employ the phrase of the German journals, felt the pulse of the Prince Regent, and appears to have discovered that he could not count on the co-operation of Prussia for carrying out his plans. Prussia is placed in Germany in conditions wholly different from those in which Piedmont now exists in Italy.

Prussia is fettered by a federal bond, and cannot take the lead in any daring line of policy without breaking that bond and at once giving rise to a hostile league on the part of Austria and the rest of Germany. Yet such a policy would be, perhaps, at the present moment, the best, and the most conformable to the aspirations of the German peoples; but the Prince Regent, who has already passed his sixtieth year, feels more the necessity of repose than of launching into new adventures, and perhaps dreads the energetic opposition of the federal party, which regards the Unitarian tendency of Germany as but the forerunner of a social revolution against those privileges which hitherto have obstinately held their ground against the advancing intelligence of the age.

The Prince Regent, therefore, on bidding farewell to the Emperor at Baden, was not less distrustful than before. Germany was not more tranquil, and the Regent believed that he could in no better way allay public apprehension and furnish to the German Governments a guarantee of his conservative policy than by drawing nearer to Austria.

The meeting at Toplitz has been provoked by the meeting at Baden, and the Emperor's letter is the reply to the meeting at Toplitz. At Toplitz the old reactionary policy was triumphant; there was laid the foundation of a coalition against France. But an alliance between Austria and Prussia can only be a defensive one—restricted to pure objects of defence; nor is it likely to procure great benefits for Prussia, which cannot calculate on any sure assistance from Austria, on account of the symptoms of agitation manifested in Hungary, and of the general condition of the Austrian empire.

There were some who pretended to detect in the events preceding the interview of Toplitz the influence of England, which, jealous of the preponderance of France, and suspicious of the designs ascribed to Napoleon III., was supposed to be aiming at a reconciliation of the two great German Powers, in order to raise up a barrier against the policy of France. But, whatever may be the intentions of the Prince Regent, an alliance between Prussia and Austria can harmonise with no other principles, except those of the old reactionary policy which was believed to have been buried in the fall of the Holy Alliance. Austria cannot adopt any other system.

A letter from Paris informs us that Count Rechberg, in a conference which he had with the English Minister at Vienna, had proposed to England to adhere to the resolutions of Toplitz, and to act together with the German Powers in bringing about a solution of the Italian question, but that England had answered in these terms—"That it could see no other practicable solution except that of simply respecting the principle of non-intervention." The British Government could not, in fact, by closely uniting with Prussia and Austria, expose itself to the danger of being compelled to combat in behalf of principles alike contrary to its settled policy and to the aspirations of the British nation. It could not repeat the mistakes of Lord Derby's Government without running the risk of sharing its fate. Moreover, England is not a Power which enters into alliances for indefinite aims and future eventualities, but only for a clearly-defined cause and for an urgent necessity. With France there does not exist an alliance, in the rigorous sense with which diplomacy invests that word; the Anglo-French alliance only expresses the desire of the two great Powers to act in harmony in the international questions which may arise, and to endeavour to come to a common understanding respecting their solution when the fitting time for the solution has presented itself.

The Emperor of the French has exhibited his desire not to separate from England on many occasions, and especially when, three years ago, he exerted himself so zealously to effect a reconciliation between the Government of London and the Court of St. Petersburg.

From that attempt it was evident that France, balancing between England and Russia, preferred to establish an agreement between them to the necessity of choosing a closer alliance with one of the two.

France again hesitates, but its predilection for Great Britain is not the less revealed in the most unequivocal manner.

As regards Italy, the Emperor Napoleon and the British Government have adopted the same principle—that of non-intervention. England had her hands more completely free in the question of Central Italy than France, because not bound, as France was, by the conditions of Villafranca. As regards Southern Italy, France was under no engagement, and it was therefore easy for the two Powers to act in harmony.

Of course, in reading the above article, we must not forget the natural animosity of the Sardinian Government against Austria, or its necessity of standing well with the French Emperor.

THE MURDERS AT WALWORTH.—CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER.

WILLIAM GODFREY YOUNGMAN, 25, tailor, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Wells Streeter. There were also three other indictments against him for the wilful murder of his mother and his two brothers.

Mr. Clerk prosecuted on the part of the Crown; and Mr. Best, of the Oxford Circuit, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Clerk occupied one hour and a quarter in the delivery of his address, and during the whole of the time the prisoner never for a moment removed his eyes from off the learned gentleman. On the conclusion of the speech the prisoner commenced taking notes of the evidence in the coolest manner imaginable, and continued so occupied during the progress of the trial.

The only additional feature in the case was that elicited from his father, who stated that his wife's mother had died a lunatic, and that his brother had also been confined in a lunatic asylum for a long time.

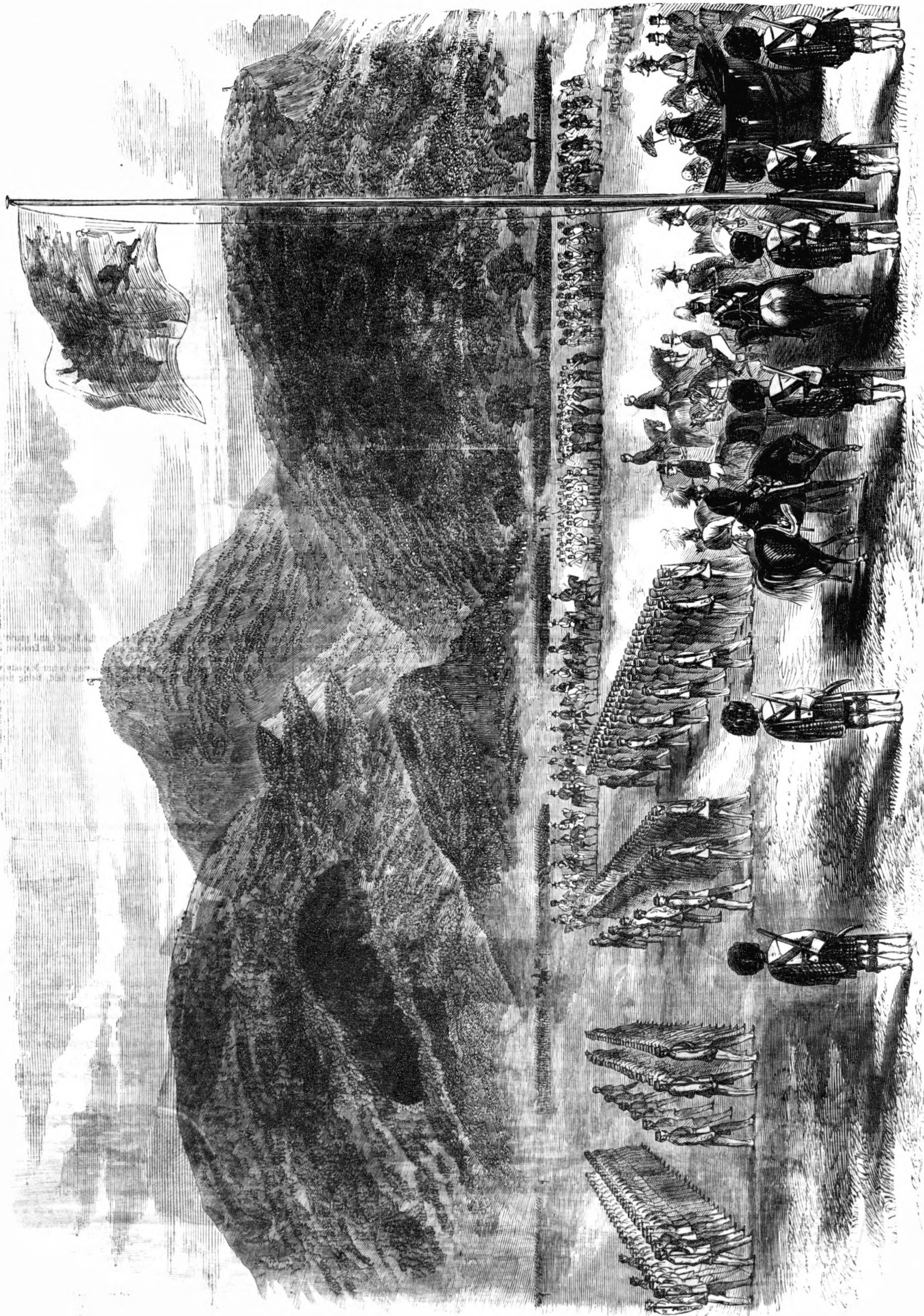
The case for the prosecution having closed, and Mr. Best having made an ingenious speech for the defence, and

The learned Judge having summed up the evidence, The jury at ten minutes past six retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of five minutes, returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

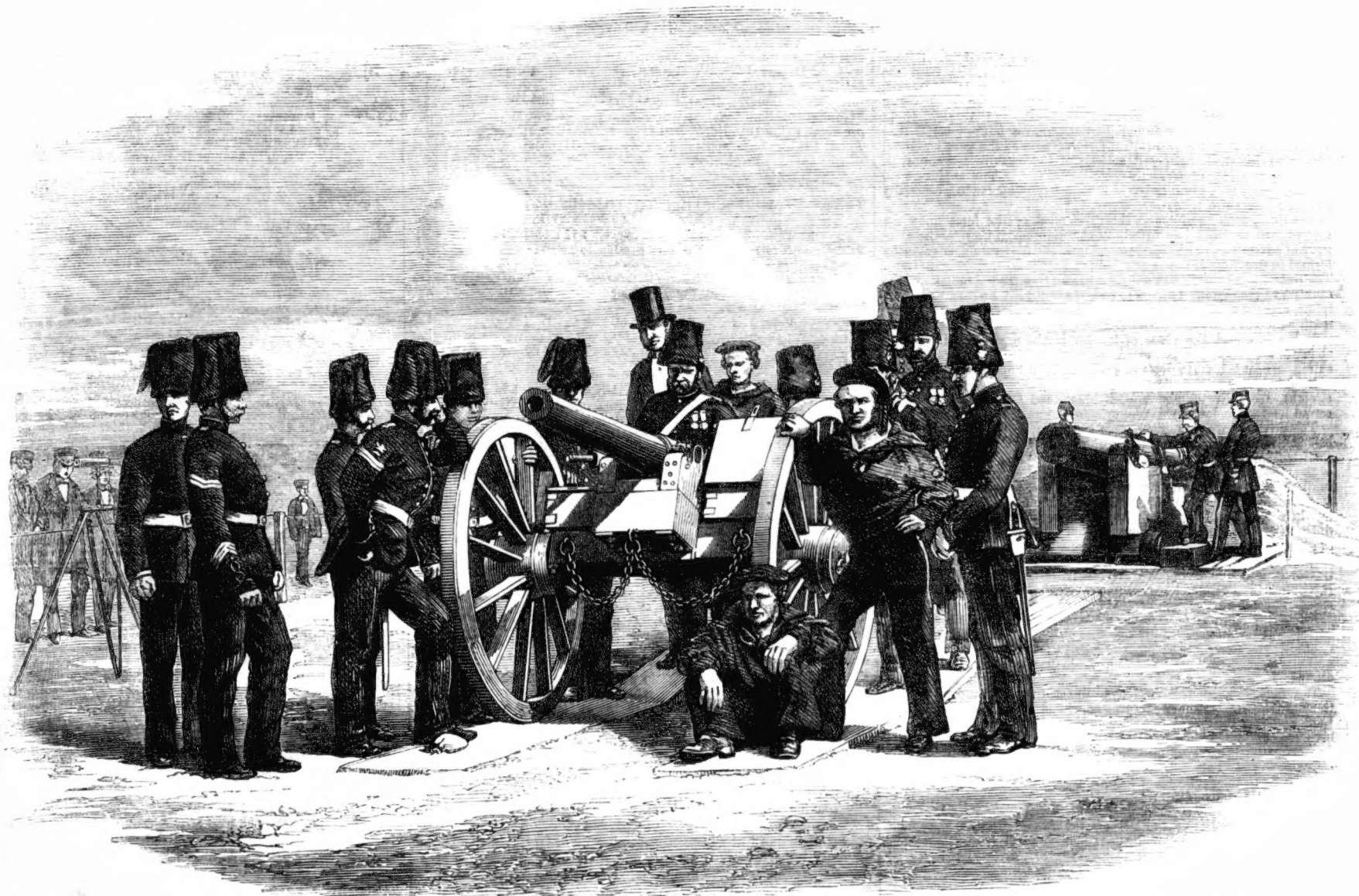
The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, when he replied in a firm voice, "I am not guilty."

The learned Judge then passed sentence of death in the usual manner, and ordered the prisoner to be handed over to the custody of the Sheriff of Surrey.

The execution will take place at Horsemonger-Lane Gaol. The prisoner appeared to be the most unconcerned in the whole Court, and walked from the dock with the most stolid indifference.



VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EDINBURGH. (FROM A SKETCH BY J. DAVIE, ESQ.)



THE WHITWORTH GUN AT SOUTHPORT.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. BROTHERS.)

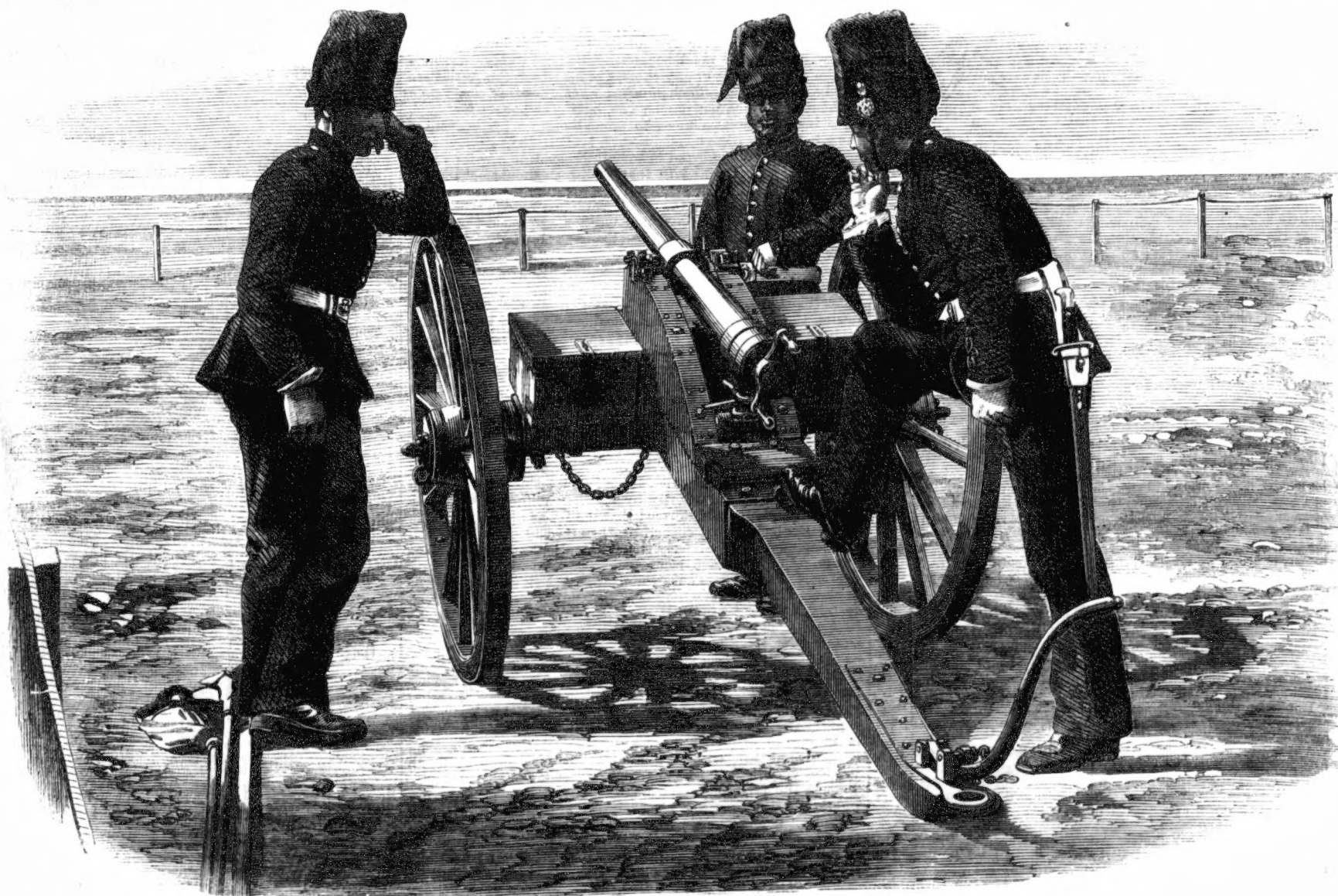
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT EDINBURGH.

THE review at Edinburgh last week has been followed by a general order, in which the Adjutant-General says he has received the Queen's commands "to convey her thanks to the several corps of artillery and rifle volunteers assembled at Edinburgh on the 7th inst., and to assure them

of the satisfaction and gratification with which her Majesty beheld the magnificent spectacle there presented to her. Her Majesty could not see without admiration the soldierlike bearing of the different corps as they passed before her, and she finds in the high state of efficiency to which they have attained in an incredibly short space of time, another

proof that she may at all times surely rely on the loyalty and patriotism of her people for the defence, in the hour of need, of the freedom and integrity of the empire."

The actual number of officers and men reviewed by her Majesty was 21,514, according to the returns given in on the field, being nearly



THE WHITWORTH GUN, SHOWING THE BREECH.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. BROTHERS.)

1000 in excess of the number stated in the publications sent to the War Office. They all looked well and soldierlike.

The van was worthily led by the Mounted Rifles of Fifeshire, dressed in bright scarlet tunics, black helmets, and hessian boots. Then came the first artillery brigade, having in front the Edinburgh City Artillery, followed by a strong force from Tysemouth, Alnwick, Sunderland, and Whitehaven; but the mass of the three battalions of this brigade, about 1500 strong, were made up, in addition to the large quota furnished by Edinburgh, of seven companies from Forfarshire. Special mention, however, is due to the very smart companies from the geographical extremes—the Berwick-on-Tweed, and the 1st Caithness. The second artillery brigade was headed by the Greenock corps, followed by companies from Ayrshire, Galloway, and Argyle. Eight corps from Fifeshire made an excellent appearance, but not better than the Inverness, Stirling, and Nairn, forming part of the same battalion. The third battalion, composed entirely of Lanarkshire and almost all of Glasgow corps, drew forth special cheering. The engineers, in number nearly 200, came next, and were loudly applauded, especially the 1st Lanarkshire.

The rifles, forming of course the great mass of the force upon the ground, had in front two battalions of "Edinburgh City"—the company of advocates (which was, we believe, the first volunteer company formed in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom) marching in front. The rest of this brigade was chiefly made up from East Lothian and the counties of the eastern borders; and the different hues of their uniforms, and the evidence which most of them afforded of good drill, were much admired.

Forfarshire had the place of honour in the next brigade, sending about 700 fine-looking men. After Forfar came its neighbour Fifeshire, no whit behind in dress or drill. The third and fourth battalions of this brigade were made up of nearly 1500 Englishmen, stout and straight, from Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, who received loud welcomes wherever they were recognised.

The Stirlingshire volunteers, who made up the bulk of the third brigade, were a fine body of men. The Alloa and Tillicoultry men, coming from the Ochils, might be taken as smart and burly specimens of the inhabitants of those districts. The Aberdeen companies, all clad in dark grey, had a compact and steady though somewhat sombre appearance, to which the Inverness men furnished a pleasant contrast by their neat light grey uniforms and green or red facings. The Sutherland men, who followed, were loudly cheered; partly, no doubt, in consequence of the great distance from which they had come to the review, both they and the Nairn and Inverness companies having had to travel all night, and having to travel all night back again on their return. Next came the Perth and Kincardine companies, furnishing nearly 700 men. The fourth battalion of this brigade was to a great extent composed of the Marquis of Breadalbane's Argyle and Perthshire Highlanders. They numbered fully 500, and about half the companies wore the Celtic costume. Eight pipers strode in front of the first company, who made sufficient "music" to supersede the regimental bands on the ground.

The second division came next, under the command of Major-General Cameron. Among the officers who preceded this division rode Lord Elcho, in the uniform of the London Scottish. The first brigade here was composed of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire corps, with very neat dresses, with one or two Highland companies.

Glasgow and Lanarkshire furnished the whole of the next two brigades (with the exception of a corps from Rothesay), numbering in the aggregate fully 4000 men. Many particular companies were warmly and deservedly cheered.

The first and last battalions of the fourth brigade were also furnished by Lanarkshire, and the remainder came from Dumfries and Dumfries shires.

THE WHITWORTH GUNS

In order to afford our readers an opportunity of observing the peculiarities of the Whitworth guns we have this week engraved one from two different points of view, as represented in photographs taken during the trial which recently took place on the sands at Southport. On this occasion a series of experiments were conducted with a view to discover whether these guns can be worked under the circumstances in which such weapons are practically useful.

The guns employed were an 80-pounder and a 12-pounder, breech-loaders, and rifled on the principle concerning which so much has been said of late. They were, in the present instance, handed over for practice to two parties of gunners, one of the Royal Artillery, under command of Captain Carpenter; the other from her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, under command of Lieutenant Ward, R.N.

The experiments were made with shot, and also with shell of a construction suited to the respective guns. There were present on the part of the Government a number of officers of high repute, both in naval and military matters, some of our principal engineers, and other gentlemen. On the second day the experiments commenced by firing five rounds of the 80-pounder, with 12lb. of powder and a 75lb. shot, and five rounds with a shell 55lb. in weight, also with 12lb. of powder, at an elevation of 2 deg. The next were with the 12-pounder, ten rounds being fired at an elevation of 10 deg., ten at an elevation of 7 deg., and five at an elevation of 5 deg.

The large shell was found by measurement to contain 2lb. 7oz. of powder, but none of them were loaded on this occasion.

At the time the trials appeared to give entire satisfaction to the scientific gentlemen present; but it is rumoured that the report of the Ordnance Select Committee is condemnatory.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

On Saturday the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteers, numbering 7000, were reviewed at Newton-le-Willows by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wetherall. At least 50,000 persons assembled, from all parts, to witness the event.

On the same day the 7th Surrey Rifle Corps assembled at the Sessions House, Newington, and were inspected by Colonel Rippon. In conjunction with other companies a move was afterwards made to a field at Kennington, where the whole were reviewed in a most satisfactory manner, the Colonel afterwards addressing the volunteers, and complimenting them on their efficiency.

The Misses Rawson, of Nidd Hall, ladies of the manor of Bradford, have ordered to lease to the Bradford Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, at a nominal rent, a field conveniently situated at that town for the site of an armoury, drill-room, and offices of a permanent character which it is proposed to erect for the use of the corps. It is estimated that the buildings will cost about £1000, and the money is to be raised by a bazaar, to be held in the St. George's Hall next spring.

The Ipswich Volunteers engaged in target practice for a prize-cup on Friday at Landguard Fort, Harwich. The cup was offered by a number of Ipswich gentlemen, and the firing was in the following order:—Five shots at 650 yards range, five at 700, five at 800, five at 900. The highest number of points was obtained by Mr. Pretty. The second on the list was Ensign Josselyn, and the third Sergeant Cresswell. Mr. Pretty was the youngest of the twelve gentlemen who took part in the contest. He struck the bull's-eye three times, Ensign Josselyn twice, and Sergeant Cresswell once.

It is stated that the Duke of Beaufort contemplates raising in Gloucestershire a corps of mounted volunteers, to be armed with rifled carbines.

A rifle prize meeting and review of the Berkshire Volunteers will be held in Windsor Great Park on the 13th of September. The shooting will commence at half-past nine a.m., to be followed by athletic games at eleven, the review at half-past three, dinner at five, and the whole to conclude at eight o'clock. The subscription list makes very satisfactory progress.

The Devon County Volunteer Association, which has been formed through the instrumentality of Earl Fortescue, the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire, and other noblemen and gentlemen, has announced its

intention of offering prizes of £100 and downwards to be competed for at some eligible place in the county by volunteers connected with the various corps in Devonshire and elsewhere.

Some useful changes are being carried out in the arrangements for the inspection of the volunteers. The old plan first adopted of apportioning the assistant-inspectors to the several military districts has been abandoned, and their distribution will henceforward be regulated by the population of the different localities. The staff of the department has also been increased. Lieut.-Colonel Erskine, of the Military Train, will be Deputy Inspector-General, and, in the absence of Colonel M'Murdo, on duty, the business of the department will thus be provided for. Major Douglas Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Melville, has been appointed an Assistant-Inspector in the room of Major Edgar, just promoted to the 10th Depot Battalion. Major Dick, late of the Military Train, has also been appointed an Assistant-Inspector, and three more will be speedily nominated.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE report of the Select Committee which has been sitting on this subject, under the able presidency of Lord Stanley, has been lately published. A good deal of interest attaches to it, because the real question at stake is the efficacy of the competitive system, which has provoked as much controversy as any innovation of our time. The report, however, though favourable to the system on the whole, is not sufficiently decisive to be satisfactory or final. The Committee are "not prepared to advise the immediate introduction into the whole service of entirely open competitions." They think that the "experiment" should be "repeated from time to time." In fact, this document smacks of the reaction on this subject, traces of which have been only too manifest from time to time. It is an experiment, the competitive system, and one which has not yet been long enough tried to enable people to pronounce upon its value once and for all.

The Committee, however, though cautious, are well-disposed in the matter of this inquiry. They meet, satisfactorily, some of the most favourite objections which are made to the Civil Service examinations. Sometimes, for instance, we are told that the "plucked" candidates are rejected for not knowing such curious and out-of-the-way fact of philology or history as it is extremely rare to find anybody knowing. There may be such cases, and we have certainly seen papers reeking with scholastic pedantry before now. But in the long run it seems that "seventeen out of eighteen have shown themselves deficient in arithmetic or spelling." Now, we dare say a man may be good and clever without these accomplishments. But the want of them must necessarily be fatal to his usefulness in the civil service or anywhere, except where the duties are purely mechanical. Such plucked ones, then, are either men without any education, or men who, having had that advantage, have been too great dunces to profit by it. What became of them before the days of competition? Doubtless they got in, and ate the country's bread in some dull plodding way for years. It is better for themselves that such men should not go into this particular line of employment. With no turn for desk-work, or pen and ink, they could only be bored though life, or take refuge in dissipation. "Plucking" sends them to Australia, Canada, New Zealand—to many places where their feathers grow again after the operation, and bear them, no doubt, to happier and wider fields of usefulness. What a strange commentary on the infinite preachment about education to read that "nearly 1900 persons deficient in the ordinary rudiments have been nominated in five years to the civil service and excluded by the examination test"! These 1900 were of the "better classes." They had interest enough to make members of Parliament exert themselves for them. And they did not possess the rudiments of anything that our generation aspires to know.

So far, as we judge from this report, the proved value of the competitive system is of a negative kind. It excludes gross ignorance and hopeless stupidity, and that is its chief achievement so far. The Committee thinks that the system requires time to be judged of; but as to the positive results of it—the superior stamp of man won to the country by it—they express themselves coolly. "No one has affirmed that, so far as appointments to this class of clerks are concerned, the service has suffered harm by their adoption." Surely this is a cautious and even a tame praise. But we have some satisfaction in seeing that its tendency is to confirm our own often-stated view of the matter in these columns. We have always supported the competitive system in this journal, as a check. We have never urged that you could make a man's powers of passing a literary examination the sole test of his fitness for public employment, or that such a process would bring you, on the whole, a better class of State servants than the old ones. But as an agency for checking mere stupidity and imbecility the examination system is excellent. It is something, at all events, to save the country from being served by downright fools. This, perhaps, is in course of achievement at present. But it must be remembered that, with all the talk about this reform, it has as yet had very little opportunity of establishing itself in action. Though the principle of competition guards the gates of the public service in many places, it is still patronage (acting through "nominations") which enables a man to have a chance to compete.

We are still, notwithstanding this "report," without the means of knowing how the clerks who come in by competition

differ as a class from others. We know that they are better instructed, but that is pretty well all. We must be content, for the present, to let the experiment work itself out; wishing it all success meanwhile, and adopting such further measures for its extension as shall establish their claims to adoption one by one. This is the upshot of the Civil Service Committee's Report.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT will not remain at Balmoral longer than a month, it is said. The Queen and Prince will then cross to Hamburg in the Royal yacht, proceed to Coburg, and, after a short stay at Rihartsbrun, go to Gotha. It is here that it is expected the meeting between the Princess Royal and her Majesty will take place.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA, sister of King Leopold, died on Wednesday morning at Elfessau, near Berne.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ANTONIA, sister of the King of Portugal, with Prince Leopold, brother of the late Queen, and one of the Princes of the house of Hohenzollern, is decided upon.

THE HALIFAX PEOPLE inaugurated, on Tuesday, the statue erected to Mr. Frank Crossley, the member for the West Riding, who made a gift of the public park which Halifax possesses. The day was observed as a holiday, and about 40,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. A public dinner wound up the proceedings.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE has undergone an operation for the improvement of his sight: a satisfactory result is anticipated.

THE BISHOP OF RYON has addressed a letter to a clergyman in his diocese strongly condemning the practice of employing professional singers in churches.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel the Hon. W. P. M. Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

THOMAS LOWE, assistant overseer and collector of poor rates, and Samuel Yardley, collector of poor rates, at Oldham, have been committed for trial at the assizes for defalcations commenced in 1856.

AN ATTEMPT is about to be made to recover £2,000,000 which were sunk sixty-one years ago with the British frigate *Lutine*, off Terschelling, on the Dutch coast.

THE CANTON COTTON GUILD (says a Canton journal) have offered to bet 50,000 dollars that the allied force will be repulsed at the Peiho. They will not stake a smaller sum, and are willing to deposit the amount in the bank, on the other side doing the same.

THE LEEDS AND HUDDERSFIELD MANUFACTURERS have protested against specific duties, and expressed a determined feeling in favour of ad valorem duties. They have addressed Mr. Cobden to that effect.

MME. VIARDOT is about to turn her genius, experience, and science to account by assisting to edit a selection of the best classical vocal music of the Italian, German, and French schools, with directions as to style, accentuation, colouring, &c.

THIRTY THOUSAND AMERICANS are said to have left New York and Boston for Europe this season. Paris is reported full of Americans, and a large number are in London.

A CROWN OF GOLD, worth 5000 piasters, and represented as of great artistic merit, has been offered to the Spanish Duke de Tetuan (O'Donnell) by the province of Alicante, as an acknowledgment of his political and military services.

A RUMOUR is current that the British Government intend sending out Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Special Commissioner to Constantinople.

MR. GORDON GARDNER, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed chief clerk of that department, in the room of Sir Peter Smith, K.C.B., who has retired after many years' service.

THE BRAZILIAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT has imposed a fine equal to £95,000 upon the Pernambuco Railway for not having registered it in Brazil, after due notice had been given. The manager will proceed to Rio Janeiro to endeavour to obtain a remission of the fine.

SOME OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS say that Abd-el-Kader has written a letter to the Emperor, thanking him for the high distinction just conferred on him, but stating that what he did in Syria was only the payment of the debt he owed his Majesty for having, eleven years ago, released him from confinement in France.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF YORK CATHEDRAL, vacant by the death of the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, M.A., has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, late Head Master of Hallow School, who has recently been collated by the Archbishop of York to the vicarage of Doncaster.

THE COURT OF PARIS and the Duke of Chartres arrived in Berlin on the 10th inst. Court carriages conveyed the illustrious visitors to Potsdam. They were to go on to Ludwigslust, and return to Claremont in about ten days.

THE MINISTER OF WAR in Austria has just ordered that Protestant soldiers shall only be interred in cemeteries in a part separated from the Catholic portion by a hedge or inclosure. Some of the Austrian journals complain of the measure as being exceedingly illiberal, and only called forth by the requirements of the Concordat.

LORD DUFFERIN, English Commissioner in Syria, left Marseilles on Saturday morning in the *Mercy*, one of the steamers of the Messageries Impériales, for his destination.

THE INTERIOR OF SAN SALVADOR has been visited by a severe earthquake, which, it is reported, has destroyed St. Vincent.

ALDERMAN ABBISS and Mr. A. Lusk have been elected Sheriffs for the next year. In all probability Mr. Cubitt will be Lord Mayor.

CAPTAIN MANTE has been selected to take charge of the graves at Sebastopol.

LIEUTENANT MYERS, of the Rifle Brigade, had been out shooting on the snow at Simla, and mistaking a drift for firm ground, he fell down a precipice to the depth of about 350 feet, and was killed. A friend who was out with him recovered the body at great risk.

POTATOES, it seems, are developing unmistakable signs of disease. The tubers are affected, and the offensive smell arising from the decaying green tops is ominous. A continuance of wet weather will doubtless increase the evil.

HIGH MASS has been celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church, Duncan-terrace, Islington, for the repose of the soul of the late Count Stephen Szechenyi. Several of the deceased Count's countrymen were present, and the service was conducted by the Rev. Father Sokolski.

THE RUMOUR that the Whitworth guns had been condemned by the Ordnance Committee is contradicted.

AN ACT has just been passed to amend the Act regulating the Queen's Prison. Prisoners sent to Bethlehem Hospital under the former Act may now be removed, and be dealt with as if they were persons of sound mind. All lunatics removed to places from Bethlehem Hospital are to be under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts.

JULES FAURE, the eminent French advocate, known from his opposition to the Government, has been elected batonier (chief) of the barristers of Paris.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *Great Eastern* is expected to arrive at Milford Haven from New York on the 25th inst. The profit and loss account of the big ship is thus made out by the *New York Herald*:—"The ship left Southampton on the 16th of June, and she will leave this country for England on the 16th of August, which, allowing ten days for her return trip, would make the period of the whole voyage just seventy days. Her expenses average about 1200 dollars a day, or probably not quite so much, at which rate the expense of the voyage would be 84,000, or we will say, in round numbers, 80,000. She will have received before the voyage is completed about the following sums from various sources:—From 150,000 visitors in New York, 75,000 dollars; from her trip to Cape May, including tickets and profits from the restaurant, about 15,000 dollars; from visitors at that point, say 5000 dollars more; from her visit to Annapolis, 15,000 dollars in coal; from visitors at Annapolis, Baltimore, Norfolk, &c., 15,000 dollars; her freight home to England will probably pay 15,000 dollars, and her passengers and other sources about 10,000 dollars, making her total receipts 150,000 dollars. Thus she will have made a clear profit of 70,000 dollars by her first Atlantic voyage."

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A WIFE FROM AGAPEMONITES.—Early one morning last week the Rev. Mr. Price, accompanied by Joseph Reeves, a veterinary surgeon, William Furse, a bumblebee, and a shoemaker named Briffet, proceeded from Bridgewater to Spaxton for the purpose of forcibly releasing the wife of the first-named gentleman from the Agapemones. Mr. Price was the first to enter the "Abode of Love," and he succeeded in finding his "better half" in one of the conservatories. He was on the point of securing her when she cried "Murder!" and the Princess then came to the rescue and routed her husband and his companions. Mr. Price was formerly an inmate of the Agapemones, and after leaving that establishment he endeavoured to obtain the release of his wife also. The latter was taken before the legal authorities upon a habeas corpus, when she gave her husband to understand that she preferred remaining with the "brethren," and she consequently returned to these free lovers.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It has been suggested in several journals that Englishmen of spirit, and especially those attached to volunteer rifle corps, might profitably employ the holiday accruing to them at this time of year in a visit to Garibaldi's camp, and in taking service under the great guerrilla commander. An Aide-de-Camp from headquarters, Captain Styls, is now present in London, whither he has been despatched for the purpose of giving accurate information to those desirous of joining Garibaldi's troops; and the special organs in the press which represent the Italian cause concur in declaring adherence to and active co-operation with Garibaldi as a purely spontaneous and natural act—a call to arms which will doubtless be responded to by hundreds of English volunteers. I may be permitted, perhaps, humbly to doubt the correctness of the inference. Our volunteer movement is, I take it, purely a defensive one; its unaggressive character has been harped upon by every speaker who has publicly discussed the subject; and it has been thoroughly shown that the embodiment and training of our volunteers simply goes to prove that we are determined to stand on our rights—to defend our country and homes; but that the twenty thousand men who marched past their Sovereign in Hyde Park, and the same number so recently reviewed by her in Edinburgh, bear import simply of their power to resist attack, and not to commit it. The legality of the proposed accession of aid has not yet been questioned; but it would seem more than doubtful that we, who stickle so strongly for the very letter of the law of the Foreign Enlistment Act, should be induced to abate one jot of its enactments, even though the persons to be enlisted should voluntarily proffer their services. The legal portion of the difficulty has yet to be solved; but it is questionable whether it will ever be necessary to raise this point: adventurers never do well. Rolling stones, unfruitful in moss-gatherings, and a few piners after excitement in their journey from Dan to Beersheba find all barren, may be tempted by the prospect of excitement or of gain to join Garibaldi's standard; but the great bulk of the people composing our volunteer force—merchants, lawyers, clerks, and tradesmen, willing though they have shown themselves to sacrifice time and money for their own country—will think twice ere they risk their lives for the Italian cause, and exchange their pleasant holiday, be it in Switzerland or at Margate, for the chance of being "shoveled up into a bloody trench" on the plains of Calabria.

Lord Elcho's letter to the *Times* shows an additional proof of the good sense and energy which have from the outset distinguished this excellent friend of the volunteers. The necessity for bringing the working men of England to share in the movement is indubitable; without them some of its grandest features would be wanting. But this can only be done, as Lord Elcho proposes, by having a cheap, ordinary working-dress for all corps, the expense of which will be very little, and can be spread over a long period for payment. The notion of having a separate company for artisans attached to the various corps, which has been promulgated in some quarters, is thoroughly impolitic, as any idea of distinction, any chance of patronage, should be discouraged.

The lamentable accident at Dover has brought forth such comment as might have been anticipated. By the leading journals the cause of the catastrophe (so far as it is known) has been discussed and due tribute paid to the memory of the unfortunate gentlemen who were its victims. But by several of the Manchester organs occasion has been taken to sneer at the volunteer system and to ascribe the fatal results to the inability of those engaged in handling the gun. Of the correctness of this view no one can with certainty speak; but it is undeniable that such accidents are by no means of unfrequent occurrence amongst regular troops, and only find notice in the unread column of "Naval and Military Intelligence." The volunteers enjoy no special immunity from such chances; doubtless many other fortuitous mishaps, it is to be trusted on a smaller scale, will have to be recorded; but those whose duty it is to comment on them should exercise a fair spirit of impartial inquiry, and not swoop down upon a movement involving a hundred and fifty thousand men because a few of them have been supposed—not proved—to have acted injudiciously.

All persons with an interest in art will hear with regret of the death of Mr. John Dalbiac Luard, a painter of great promise, and a gentleman of talent and education. Mr. Luard commenced life in the Army, and brought to the profession which he afterwards adopted a knowledge of society and a thorough acquaintance with many little niceties, the absence of which is so often to be deplored among our genre painters. He will best be recollected by his charming picture, "The First Sight of Home," a wounded home-returning officer reclining on the ship's deck, which was exhibited in 1853.

The fund for the benefit of the late Mr. Robert Brough's family is progressing slowly but steadily. The proceeds of the performance at Drury Lane show a net profit of about £120, and the separate donation fund at Messrs. Coutts' (to which many well-known literary men have contributed) has reached about another £100. The "Savage Club" amateurs intend playing the burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" at Liverpool on the 21st and Manchester on the 22nd instant. The cast will exhibit many changes.

Mr. John Hollingshead, author of "Under Bow Bells," &c., has another volume in the press, to be published by Messrs. Groombridge. It is called "Odd Journeys In and Out of London," and is a reprint of papers contributed to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*; a narrative of journeys performed on all kinds of conveyances, from a locomotive engine to a canal-barge.

Some four years ago, as I was standing in the lobby of the House of Commons, a friend who was with me called my attention to a remarkably odd-looking man who was entering the House. He was short in stature, wore a black bushy moustache on a prominent upper lip, had dull, sleepy eyes, walked with his head and shoulders forward in a singularly ungainly manner, and, altogether, was a very curious-looking person. Nor was there anything in his dress to set him off, for his clothes fitted him badly, and were not over clean; indeed, his hat could not have been brushed for a week, and the band of it had got out of its place and slipped up halfway to the crown. "Surely," I said, "that is not a member?" "He is though," replied my friend, "and a county member too—Mr. William John Evelyn, the member for West Surrey." Well, when the name of Evelyn turned up in the newspapers the other day, I was curious to learn whether the recalcitrant High Sheriff who has been figuring so conspicuously at Guildford, and Mr. Evelyn the late member, were one and the same, and I find that it is even so. And now a word or two more about this eccentric gentleman. Mr. Evelyn was the colleague of the late Henry Drummond. Both these gentlemen were considered in Parliament to be eccentrics—with a difference, however—for while Mr. Drummond's eccentricity was the irregularity of a man of genius, the eccentricity of Mr. Evelyn, whatever it might be, was certainly not that. Mr. Evelyn used occasionally to speak in the House, but what he said no man remembers, for the best of all reasons—no man ever heard a word; for whenever he spoke there always arose such a hubbub, or, if he got up at a more than an usually inconvenient time, such a clamour, that all his speeches, whether they were wise or foolish, were lost. And yet Mr. Evelyn was a bold man, was not easily put down, and sometimes kept his standing amidst a storm that would have blown some men back into their seats at once. And it will have been seen that Mr. Evelyn has shown the same courage in his collision with the Judges. But let it ever be remembered that whilst great men are always brave, so are often stupid men. Sydney Smith says in his "Plymouth Letters" "that the dulness has its temerity," and that "nothing is so tremendous as the magnanimity of a dunce." Mr. Evelyn belongs to an old and respectable family in Surrey. He is descended, I believe, from an uncle of the famous John Evelyn, the author of the "Sylva," a work very famous in its day, and still well known to the readers of old English literature. Mr. Evelyn left the House of Commons in 1857. Afterwards he established a county paper, which, however, did not live long. Since then he dived under, and was not heard of until he bearded Mr. Justice Blackburn in his own court, got fined £500, made the amende honorable, escaped from the fine, repeated the offence, and was fined again to the same tune.

Surely there is no nation in the world that appoints its State officials

after the fashion that we observe in England. We place country gentlemen at the head of the Admiralty; Barristers have been taken from the Bar to superintend the working of our poor law; Peers have been made Presidents of our Board of Trade; a soap-manufacturer was appointed Under Secretary-at-War, and still holds the office; and here is the Hon. William Cowper, who, probably, never made a plan in his life—could not, for the soul of him, measure a square of brickwork—and knows no more of draining, planting, and the general management of estates and buildings than a country squire knows about ships, is appointed as "Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings." When I was in the House the other day, listening to the criticisms of Mr. Joseph Locke, the celebrated engineer, upon the doings of the Chief Commissioner, it occurred to me to ask why Joseph Locke was not in the office—or Sir Morton Peto—or Sir Joseph Paxton? Either of these men would certainly be the right man in the right place; but upon what principle Mr. Cowper was appointed to such an office I am at a loss to conceive. "Tools to the men who can use them" was the motto of the great Napoleon; but our officials seem to be appointed on quite an opposite principle to this. And, whilst I am speaking of Mr. Cowper, I think I may venture to say that he will have to give up that ride across Kensington Gardens, notwithstanding all his bluster—that is to say, if the opponents of this monstrous measure stick to him well, as there is every reason to believe they will do. He has a majority of the House with him, I know; and no doubt he will get memorials numerous signed in favour of his audacious innovation; but if the metropolitan members stick well to him he will have certainly to succumb at last. And here let me remark that this lengthening of Rotten-row is confessedly only part of his project. In the end there will be, if this be permitted, a carriage-road made through the gardens, and then we shall have a score or two of noble trees cut down, and I know not what havoc committed, in these beautiful grounds. Better pause at once, Mr. Cowper, or you may probably have to back out of your office as well as your plans. Mr. Cowper is a religious man, takes the chair occasionally at religious meetings; of course, therefore, remembers the story of Naboth's vineyard. A mile and half of the park has been set aside for aristocratic riders; all the roads and lanes around the metropolis are open to them; they have parks of their own wherein to disport themselves. Why should they rob us poor pedestrians of our ancient privileges? A King once, when he was asked what it would cost to inclose the parks, replied, "Three crowns!" but Mr. Cowper proceeds to inclose a large section of one of our noblest parks, and is astonished that the people should grumble. Here again we have "the temerity of dulness."

There is clearly "land ahead." During the past week the House has been wonderfully thinned out, and as a consequence more real business has been transacted than was done in three months before. The Estimates are running through Committee at a railway pace; and, if no unforeseen obstacle arise, the House may rise at the end of the month, I think.

SHERIFF EVELYN AND THE JUDGES.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the High Sheriff of Surrey was fined £500 at the commencement of the assizes for insisting in thanking the grand jury, against the express wish of Mr. Justice Blackburn, who presided. An apology, however, was made to his Lordship, who ordered the fine to be rescinded.

On Monday morning no little sensation was created by the appearance of placards, of which the following is a copy, placed at the entrance of the court in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presided:—

To the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Surrey.—Gentlemen.—On Friday, the 3rd of August, Mr. Justice Blackburn, in my presence, but without addressing himself to me, ordered that part of the court which is appropriated to the public to be closed, at a time when perfect quietness prevailed among the public, who were then present according to custom. From that time the public have been barred out from the court where Mr. Justice Blackburn presides, and the prisoners have been tried and caused to leave without the possibility of the law being fulfilled, which requires that "so many as will or can" shall "come so near as to hear." As your Sheriff, and feeling that the general dissatisfaction is well-grounded, it is my duty to record my protest against this unlawful proceeding. And I have given directions that the court shall be open again to the public, according to the custom and the law. All persons, so long as they conduct themselves with decorum, have a lawful right to be present in court, and I hereby prohibit my officers from aiding and abetting any attempt to bar out the public from free access to the court—I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant, WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN, Sheriff.

The Judges consulted with the Lord Chancellor on the subject, and the result was that Sheriff Evelyn was brought up to be dealt with according to law. The court was crowded to excess.

Both the Judges having taken their seats, Mr. Evelyn, in his Sheriff's attire, stood beside them.

Mr. Evelyn, in answer to the allegation made against him as High Sheriff of the county in having issued the placard in question, sought to justify his act in a somewhat lengthy speech, concluding by broadly asserting that the course he adopted was on the part of the public, and that no Judge had a right to close a court of justice. (Several cries of "Hear" came from the lower part of the hall, but they were immediately suppressed.)

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn then addressed the High Sheriff. His Lordship commenced by saying that such a noise arose from the street and also at the end of the court as to disturb his learned brother (Mr. Justice Blackburn), and who, in consequence, ordered part of it to be inclosed. He (the High Sheriff) was wrong in his law. The courts were opened in every strict sense of the word, and if anything had occurred to displease the High Sheriff it entirely arose from the defective state of the courts. He would repeat the court was not cleared, but, at the same time, the Judge had the power to close the court to a certain extent, so as to maintain order. He (the High Sheriff) left on the previous Thursday apparently on perfectly friendly terms with the Judges, and he never heard a whisper as to any discontent of the order of the Judge (Blackburn), and they (the Judges) were surprised on entering the court on the previous morning to see the bills so posted up. In those bills he (the High Sheriff) had directed his officers that if the Judges gave any orders they were to disobey them. If the Judges, in the steps they had taken, had done wrong there was a tribunal to appeal to. The course which he (the High Sheriff) had thought proper to adopt was an insult to the Queen and to the Judges, and set her Majesty's servants, as Judges of the land, at open defiance by telling the servants of the High Sheriff not to obey their orders. He acquitted him of any sordid motives in the matter; but he had no hesitation in saying that he had been guilty of an offence, with which they must deal. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that he pay a fine of £500.

GARIBALDI'S SON.—In Bixio's brigade at Messina is Garibaldi's son Menotti. This name has been given to him in memory of Ciro Menotti. He is a handsome youth, about twenty years of age, and with the exact expression of his father. He has his father's courage, and hitherto he has likewise had his father's luck; for whilst the balls have whizzed round him on every side he has remained unscathed. At Calatafimi and at Palermo he lost many of his friends, who fell by his side, whilst he was only grazed on one hand. He is idolised by all the ladies in the towns and villages through which the army has marched. One might say that he has aided his father in conquering Sicily; for, if the father has conquered the Sicilian men, the son has conquered the Sicilian women. "The governor," however, keeps him well in hand, and there is no mistake about the fact (says a Messina correspondent) that he stands in great awe of "the governor."

THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S BLOOD-FEST.—The following is taken from the *West African Herald* of the 13th ult.:—"His Majesty Badahung, King of Dahomey, is about to make the 'Grand Custom' in honour of the late King Ghezo. Determined to surpass all former Monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion, Badahung has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the Grand Custom. A great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abenkouts is postponed, but the King has sent his army to make some excursions at the expense of some weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures. The young people among these prisoners will be sold into slavery, and the old persons will be killed at the Grand Custom."

Literature.

Rough Types of English Life. By the late JELINGER COOKSON SYMONS, Esq., B.A. James Blackwood.

This book is very instructive reading. The author was one of those thinkers who have a patent way of putting everything to rights, and who never seem to be troubled with the fear that, if every one of their "improvements" were carried out, the world would be just as bad as it was before. Here is a Whole Duty of Society, touching on everything from the reform of the Liturgy to the dinner-hour, and it never seems to have occurred to the author that when he had turned the world into his fool's paradise it would not be worth living in. What his moral judgment is good for may be seen from his estimate of the case of "the Rev. S. Smith, condemned at Gloucester for an attempt to do grievous bodily harm to Leich, the previous paramour of his wife." The "revenge" of Smith was, assuredly, as base and cowardly an affair as was ever arranged: it was carried out by shocking treachery, and in the most revolting manner made the woman the cat's-paw. Above all, it never crossed the selfish brain of the "injured" husband that he had been guilty of the first wrong in leaving his wife to herself so long, or that Leich (who was intimate with the woman before Smith knew her, and probably regarded Smith in the light of an injurer too) had any, the smallest, excuse for his offence in the sense of his own wrong. Mr. Symons has nothing to say about this story except that the sentence of four years' penal servitude was too severe. Perhaps it was; but we took the sentence at the time to be a fair index of an Englishman's horror of a treacherous revenge, of which a helpless woman was, under peculiarly revolting circumstances, made the slave.

"*Rough Types of English Life*" is instructive, as we have said, because it is the most naïve specimen of its order that we ever saw; but it is a weak, mistaken book, and the friends who published it were ill-advised.

The Bateman Household. By JAMES PAYN, Author of "Stories and Sketches." Reprinted from *Chambers' Journal*. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This story, doubtless, found readers in its serial form, and may do so now; but it has not pleased us, though we have taken some pains to get into a good humour with it. Leaving the story, as a story, aside, we cannot forbear remarking that the writing is loose and incorrect to a quite unpardonable degree. Opening the book literally, not figuratively, we light upon this pretty morsel:—

"Really, Florence," observed Mr. Bateman, drawing out his gold repeater, "I have rather particular business very shortly." He dignified luncheon by that title, because he was alarmed at her unusually serious tone, portending something unpleasant (a thing which he always hated to hear); and therefore, like a skilful general, he opened for himself a line of retreat at once, should retreat be advisable.

Mr. Pavn goes far out of his way to abuse critics; but we can only say that if he has heretofore been severely reviewed he certainly deserved it, unless he wrote much better than he does now. It is so amusing as to be worth telling, that Mr. Pavn's device in this story for showing up the "critic" in an odious light is that of making a father abuse, as indecent and abominable, the first novel of his own daughter, he being, of course, ignorant of the authorship. The moral is obvious, though Mr. Pavn has not drawn it—Never blame an anonymous book, for it may be written by your own flesh and blood; and what an unnatural situation that would be! Literature is indebted to Mr. Pavn for a golden canon indeed.

The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, Citizen and Clothworker of London. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Third Edition. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The time is gone by for criticising these "Colloquies," which make one of the most agreeable of the books of this prolific authoress. What the characteristics of her writings are we have on several occasions noted in these columns. They are all exemplified in "Edward Osborne"—the naturalness, the moral pedantry, the sitting-down-on-yourself style of character in which this lady takes such delight—nothing is missing. And there is that air of respectability and comfortableness which we have before mentioned as being usually thrown about goodness by the authoress of "Mary Powell." The general effect, however, in this autobiographical sketch of the career of a London "prentice," who marries his master's daughter, is very pleasant, and we heartily recommend this cheap and pretty reprint of the "Colloquies of Edward Osborne," and wish it a large public. It is, after criticism has done its worst, a very good book, full of picturesque sketching and touches of nature.

Tinsel or Gold. A Fireside Story. By JOSEPH VEREY, Author of "Tales for the Twilight." James Blackwood.

This is a little story of the country courtship and London fortunes of a couple who go back again to the country at last; and, without strong merits or demerits of any kind, has pleasant features, both of description and of sentiment. If the writer (whose name is quite new to us) had more application, he would be able to write a good story; but his "handling" is weak, and his matter, from time to time, slips away from him, leaving the reader "all up the country" in a different sense from that which the author intends. But this is a healthy little tale, and we can say of it what we can say of few books of any kind—that if it had been more ambitiously planned it would probably have been better.

The Old Chelsea Bunhouse: a Tale of the last Century. The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, Citizen and Clothworker of London. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

We have little more to do than to announce these cheap and pretty reprints to our readers, who are already informed of our views of the school of writing to which they belong. Piety, quiet good sense, a little harmless humour, some rather small testable philosophy, a very strong savour of comfort and respectability, according to the most approved British middle-class model—all these lie on the surface of this lady's writings, and they are very proper and very acceptable things to lie anywhere. We have before noticed (in reviewing her books) that she takes, as we think, a too subdued and colourless view of life, and seems to think the chief end of man is to put himself down, and generally to mortify and contradict himself in his will and affections. This would be better teaching, if it were not that these model men and women of our author are generally well taken care of, and a good deal indulged, so far as lower, much lower, things than the indulgence of the feelings are concerned. But, if human nature is always to be crossed in love and friendship, why, in the name of Heaven, should it have its currant-pie so regularly, and be so undeniably "respectable" in all its appointments? The game is not worth the rushlight.

THE PRINCE OF CAPUA.—The Prince of Capua is expected at Vienna. His Royal Highness is brother to the late King of Naples, and was marriedmorganatically in London, in 1836, to a lady named Smith, since which time he has resided in private in London, without any communication with the Neapolitan Court; but it is stated that a reconciliation with his nephew, the present King, will immediately take place, and that before his return to Naples the Prince will visit several reigning families.

THUNDERSTORM.—On Saturday morning there was a storm of thunder and lightning in the metropolis, accompanied with heavy rain. The storm did not last long, but one clap of thunder was appalling. Several persons were injured, and much damage done to property. The steeple of Bow Church, Cheapside, sustained injury, and also the clock tower of the Royal Exchange. Bethnal-green appears to have suffered very much from the effects of the storm. A labouring man was killed by lightning in a field at Dagenham, Essex, while in charge of a flock of sheep, several of which were also killed. On Blackfriars-bridge several persons were knocked down, but, fortunately, sustained no injury. Several minor casualties occurred in the districts of Hackney, Kingland, Dalston, Clapton, Homerton, Bow, Stratford, Ilford, Walthamstow, North Woolwich, Finsbury, West Ham, and other places.



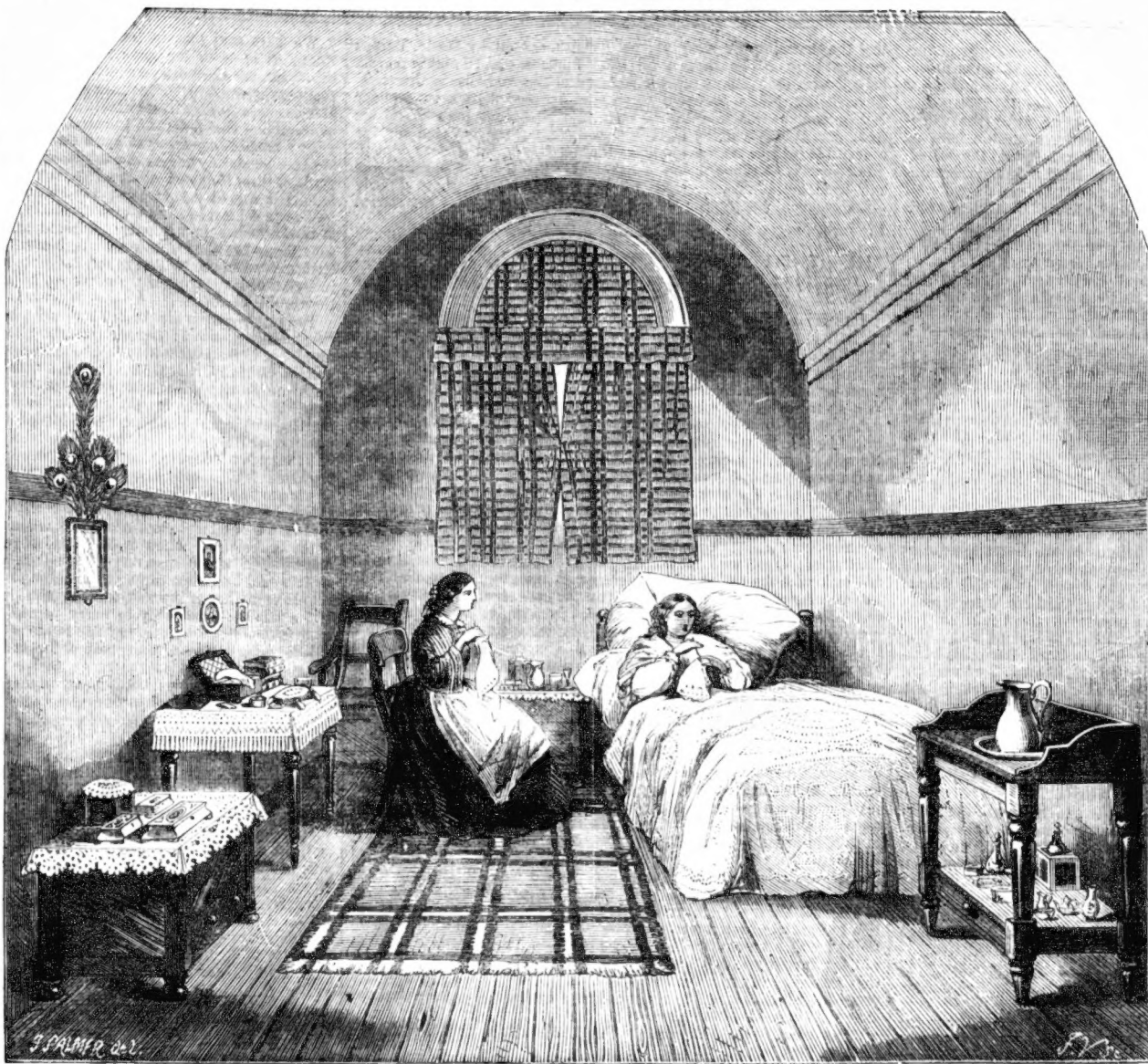
THE REFUGEE SHIP, WITH REFUGEES FROM MESSINA. (FROM A SKETCH BY J. J. L. L.)

REFUGEES AT RINGO.

The illustration on the next page represents one of those scenes which have occurred so frequently during the recent conflicts at Messina and the adjacent towns on the coast. M. Durand Brager, in a letter, says:—"I send you a sketch I made at Ringo, the suburb of Messina. Picture to yourself between three and four hundred vessels of 150 to 200 tons burden, some of them in good repair, others mere wrecks, all covered with awning more or less tattered, and these again totally covered with nets which hang above them to dry in the sun. On one side you have a tarpaulin spread over some poor family who have taken up their quarters in a miserable fishing vessel; on the other carpets of elegant colour and design are spread over the after-decks of brigs and barques crowded with those of the higher class, who, in many instances, have brought their valuables with them; while the poorer inhabitants crowd the decks of the numerous coasting-vessels, on board of which one breathes an atmosphere composed of the odours of broiled fish and fried garlic and onions. Having once conceived this picture, you will have some idea of the sight which presents itself at Ringo, one which is certainly comic enough, but is yet really sad, since real misery and misfortune seem to have found a place there. It would be foolish to doubt that, if this state of things continues much longer, it will result in one of those serious epidemics which too often visit a country which is the seat of war."

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

In resuming our walk through Bethlehem Hospital (see No. 270) we must cross to the female wards; where two things make an immediate impression on us. First, the greater seeming companionableness of the women one with another; secondly, the praiseworthy increase of refinement in the matters of colour and of quantity, in the way of elegancies, which distinguish the female from the male side. The long galleries are, of course, similar, though even here there seems to be a shade of difference; but the principal distinction is in



FEMALE PATIENTS' DORMITORY, BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

THE GALLERIES AND DORMITORIES.

Seven years since the galleries of Bethlehem presented a very different appearance to that which they now do. There was kindness, and there were comforts and necessities; but there were none of those

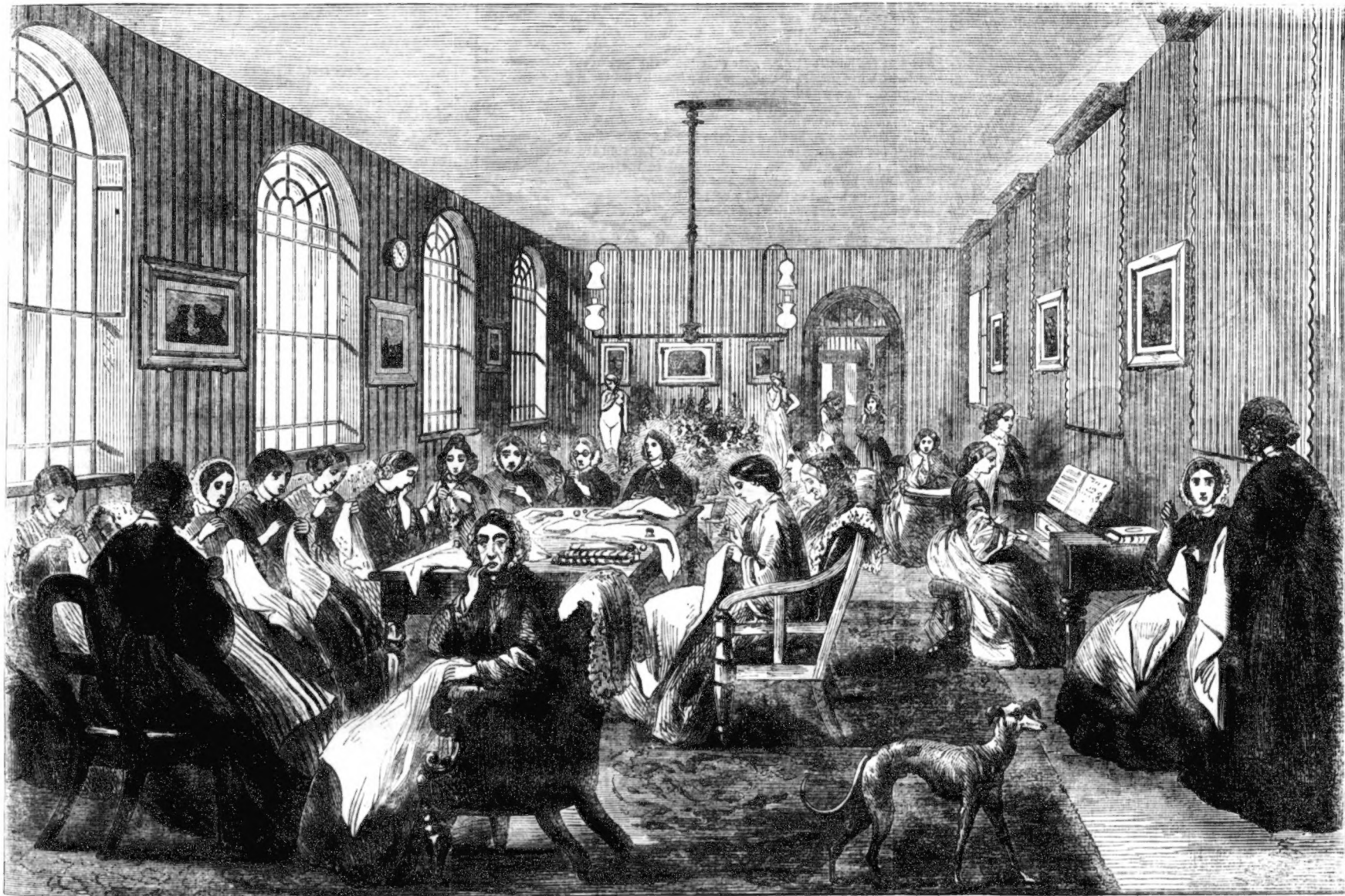
cheering fact that, at the monthly parties held amongst the patients, some lady who has been discharged cured will come back as a visitor and play to her less fortunate sisters.

In the women's infirmaries the same order is observed as in those on

little luxuries and elegancies which are now so conspicuous and so beneficial in their influence. In the galleries, now so prettily painted, well carpeted, cheerfully lighted, and enlivened with prints and busts, with aviaries and pet animals, the walls were simply whitewashed; the furniture was meagre; and the windows so highly pitched that the patient had only the dreary look out of the London sky. In those days there were no cheerful stoves nor ornamented chimneypieces; and the sleeping apartments were lighted only by small circular *lucarnes* high above the reach of the occupant. In fact, that which was once a prison-cell has now become a cheery, domestic room. The sleeping-apartment of a docile female patient is furnished with a neat little bedstead with snowy drapery, a toilet-glass, a dressing-table, a cushioned easy-chair, and often much pretty decoration in the way of needleworked d'oyles and antimacassars. The reader will doubtless, and with some astonishment, contrast this description of Bethlehem with the accounts he has been accustomed to listen to.

THE WORKROOMS.

These are called workrooms; but they might with equal propriety be termed drawing-rooms, since in each of them there is a combination of homeliness and taste which is peculiarly striking. The walls are neatly covered with striped paper of a warm, bright colour, and are hung with some of the best and newest engravings, many of which have been published only a few months. A large library-table occupies one end of the room, while at the other one or two statues are placed on each side a large stand filled with choice and blooming plants, many of them in full flower. A piano seems to be an essential article of furniture, since there is almost always some one who can play; and it is a



WORKROOM, BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

the other side; but in the other sleeping apartments there are numerous evidences of feminine taste, very pleasant to see, in the shape of dressing-table nicknacks, crochet and knitting work, workboxes, and other toilet requisites.

Many of the patients rise and bow to us as we enter the work-rooms, and bright looks of recognition greet the doctor here as everywhere. I only noticed one case of moody insanity on the female side. Many people will be surprised to learn that the patients, besides the outdoor exercise which they take in the grounds, are (when well enough) allowed to walk into the outer world, escorted by a nurse or an attendant. Even places of amusement (of course by day) are visited by some of the patients who are able to bear the change; and it is pleasant to know that this privilege has never been abused.

There is only one instance in the present yearly report of any irregularity occurring from this practice, and, as Dr. Hood kindly remarks in noticing it, "the omission was so natural that it merited no rebuke." The story cannot be better told than in the doctor's own words:—"A mother yearned to see her only child. Crossing the street, a cabman hailed her. The temptation was too great—the opportunity might not return. She evaded the attention of the nurse for a moment, sufficient to jump into the cab. Her absence was detected immediately, but search was in vain, for the cab was driving fast to the home of her child. Contrary to her fears, she found the child in good health, and readily returned to the hospital when requested to do so by the nurse who had been sent for her, regretting the trouble and anxiety she had caused."

THE KITCHENS.

Let us run down into the kitchens, for it is one o'clock, and dinner at Bethlehem is never behind time. Here we are in an apartment where the walls are ovens, copper, boilers, and hot plates. A cook and his assistant are busy with the great tin dishes at a table shaped like a star with rounded points. The joints for Ward No. 1 are already there smelling like Araby the blest, or like what Araby would be if it were blest. The provisions are marked previously to cooking with a long skewer stamped with the number of the ward, and are afterwards transferred to the dish, the cover of which is similarly numbered. Two wickets, one on the male, one on the female, side, stand open, and through them the dishes are received by a deputation of the patients, who carry them to the dining-room of their several wards, where the attendant carver is already waiting. Snow-white tablecloths, good knives, forks, and tumblers are laid for the patients. The men have a pint, and the women half a pint, of beer; while the invalids have of course special delicacies, in the shape of fish, wine, light puddings, and so on.

One word about the attendants. They are there in sufficient numbers of course, but whether it be that the place is large, or that they themselves are singularly unobtrusive, their presence is only noticeable near the doors, which they seem waiting to open rather than to keep shut. They seem, in short, to be just what they are termed, and to fulfil their duty by attending to the patients without controlling them. But we must away; and, once more shaking hands with our kind guide, to whom we heartily wish success in his labour of mercy, are thinking with a strange mixture of sensations of Bethlehem Hospital and its inmates.

OPERA, AND CONCERTS.

In default of operative news of any positive kind we may mention a curious operative rumour, proceeding, one would imagine, from a humorist or a cynic, but which is said to be traceable to very good authority and to be quite worthy of belief. It is reported, then, that Mdme. Grisi, after receiving and refusing offers of re-engagement from Mr. Gye, has signed a contract for the season of 1861 with Mr. E. T. Smith. We can understand that the Ninetta of 1832 (it was about twenty-eight years since that La Diva first appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre in "La Gazza Lutra"), after the direct insults offered to her last year at Madrid, and the species of slight to which she may fancy she has been subjected this season at the Royal Italian Opera—we can understand that, after this two-fold mortification, the veteran prima donna may desire nothing so much as to gain a new success on the scene of her earliest triumphs in this country, and a success of a certain kind can, by certain means, be secured to any singer who possesses as much talent and true power as still belong to Mdme. Grisi. Mdme. Grisi's popularity, too, would have to be taken into account, and we have seen singers before now so eminently and inexplicably "popular" that they were applauded to the echo, when they had neither voice, nor style, nor any great dramatic ability to recommend them. On the other hand, there are excellent reasons why Mdme. Grisi should no longer tempt fortune, but should retire on the laurels she has already gained before they lose their greenness altogether. She has already bidden adieu to the public so many times that the last night of this her supposed final season of leave-taking excited scarcely any interest. Revivals are seldom successful, and we do not think the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre will do himself much good by attempting to revive Mdme. Grisi. What Mr. E. T. Smith would do with a Grisi and a Titi in the same company is a question that chiefly concerns himself. Doubtless, however, the two Donna Annas, the two Valentines, the two Lucrezias would be able to fight the matter out between themselves.

Both the English Operas are to open early in October. In the meanwhile there are no performances of what operative managers call "the lyric drama" (to distinguish it from the *Il-lyric* or *Illyrian* drama, celebrated and imitated by M. Prosper Mérimé) in any part of London. There are concerts on Fridays or on Saturdays, sometimes on both days, at the Crystal Palace. Here Mdle. Parepa and Mdle. Artôt are the chief stars; the band is that of the Crystal Palace; the conductor is, of course, Mr. Manns; and the programme is of the most diversified nature, including dance music, symphonies, operatic selections, and at times an entire opera. But an opera, such as the "Impresario" of Mozart, the "Son and Stranger" of Mendelssohn, or, indeed, any work of the kind, long or short, is a dull affair at the Crystal Palace, where it is of necessity presented without costumes, scenery, or any of the usual stage appliances, though, unfortunately, not without attempts by the performers to give dramatic significance to their parts when they ought simply to content themselves with singing the music. Let the directors of the Crystal Palace get a license from the Lord Chamberlain and fit up a theatre, after the manner of Kroll's Theatre in the Berlin Cremorne, and they may then offer the public an occasional operatic performance with advantage. At present the "Impresario" and the "Son and Stranger," at the Crystal Palace, are as sad as the "Antigone;" and the "Antigone," with Mr. Vandenhoff's recitation of the dialogue, was, perhaps, the saddest thing we ever heard at Sydenham or anywhere else.

Now and then, too, we hear of a concert at the Surrey Gardens, where one of the monster kind took place last Monday, under the auspices of Mr. Perren.

But the most attractive concerts that are being given now are those of Prince Galitzin and Mr. Alfred Mellon at the Floral Hall. These take place every night, under the joint conductorship of the two eminent musicians just named—that is to say, Prince Galitzin conducts his "Kozlov Polka," his "Herzen Waltz," a "Sanctus" by Bartini, and the finale to Glinka's opera "Life for the Czar;" while overtures, airs, operatic selections, and fragments of symphonies are performed under the guidance of Mr. Alfred Mellon. It will appear strange to many persons that, after the remarkable and excellent concerts given by Prince Galitzin at the St. James's Hall, he should now confine his attention for the most part to dance music. Polkas and waltzes can, unfortunately, be composed by persons of all nations, though it is not every nation that can produce a Strauss or a Labitzky, or even a Jullien or a Musard; but the true Russian music that Prince Galitzin introduced us to at St. James's Hall possessed marked peculiarities, and, in character as in form, was quite new to an English audience, as it also would have been to an audience of Frenchmen or Germans. If there is to be a Russian element in the concerts at the Floral Hall (and if not, why does Prince Galitzin's name appear in connection with them?), surely a genuine mazurka, in the style of the one (Glinka's) played by Miss Arabella Goddard, would be a more appropriate contribution than either a waltz or a polka. We may suggest, too, to Mr. Alfred Mellon

that the charming air sung at the Russian concert by Mdle. Parepa would at least be found more novel than "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," which most of us must have heard of once or twice by this time. Nevertheless, Mdle. Parepa was encored in Mr. Balfe's too popular ballad, and she was also called upon to repeat Victorine's grand air from Mr. Mellon's opera of that name. The band engaged for the concert is, with a few exceptions, that of the Royal Italian Opera. The chorus is also from that establishment. In other words, the chorus and band are admirable. As for the programmes, we have already given a general description of them, but we believe they are varied every night.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE RIFLE, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED SYSTEMS.

(Continued from page 92.)

THE firing party, being now supposed to have loaded, stand as they have fallen in, in single rank, at a moderate distance from each other; and, having been previously numbered off from the right, the musketry instructor calls to the numbers successively to advance to the firing line, never permitting more than one to go forward at a time. Each man will, if he has not shot before, have explained to him the use of the sights, and be taught to set his back sight for so many hundred yards, which he will do according to the explanation we have already given. He will, when advancing to the line, do so with shouldered arms; and at the word "ready" make a "right half face," grasp the rifle with his right hand near the back sight, and bring it down to a horizontal position, with the muzzle pointing to the target; place it on half cock with the thumb of the right hand, and remove the old cap, if he has been recently firing, place a cap on the nipple and press it firmly on with the thumb; then, with the fingers behind the guard, put the rifle on full cock with the thumb of the right hand, and grasp the small of the butt by placing the thumb round it; fix the eyes steadily on the object or bull's-eye, and move the right foot back from twelve to sixteen inches in a diagonal line to the right, keeping the left pointing towards the target, with both knees straight. The rifle is then brought slowly to the shoulder, the heelplate being well pressed into the hollow of it with the left hand, which is brought forward at the same time, and the rifle seated in its palm, the thumb being stretched along the stock; the right hand grasping the small of the stock, with the thumb pointing towards the hammer. According to regulation the swell of the stock is the proper situation for the left hand; but in independent or target firing some of our crack shots, as well as those of America, stretch the left arm as far along the stock as they conveniently can, as it imparts much greater steadiness. This is one of our heresies with regard to the Hythe system. The elbow is then raised rather more than in platoon firing, and the finger is inserted into the trigger-guard, until the centre joint feels the trigger and the marksman brings his eye to bear along the barrel until he can just see the point of the fore sight between the nick of the back sight, being very careful at the same time to keep the upper side of the barrel perfectly horizontal, as any inclination to the right or left would be detrimental to the aim. The two sights are then brought to bear on the bull's-eye, the muzzle is lowered to a few inches below it, and gradually raised until it covers it, when the breathing is for a moment suspended, and the trigger is gently pressed. It is as well not to remove the eye from the object for a second after the discharge of the piece.

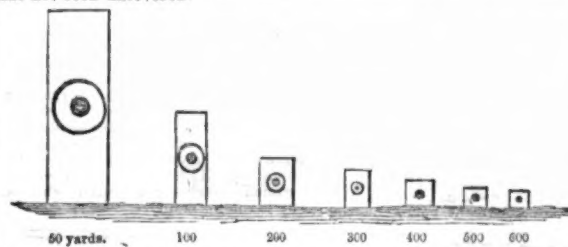
After firing, "shoulder arms," "right about face," return to the rank, and load again.

In the position drill, as well as the platoon exercise, the rifle is brought after firing to the capping position, and if the flap has been raised it is shut down, and the right foot is brought to the position at which it was before coming to the "ready;" but, although perfectly necessary to be learned, it is almost a loss of time in mere target practice to do more than come to the shoulder when the flap has not been raised.

When the men have been sufficiently exercised in firing standing, which is the usual position for short ranges, they are taught to shoot kneeling. To load and fire kneeling is done as follows:—1. Sink down once on the right knee, six inches to the right, and twelve inches to the rear of the left heel, and square with the foot, which is to be under the body and upright, the left leg to be as perpendicular as possible. At the same time bring the rifle down in the left hand close to the body, and pass the butt to the left rear over the right heel to the extent of the left arm, sling uppermost, meeting the barrel with the right hand, the thumb in a line with the muzzle, the right arm to be close to the body, the hand in front of the left breast, the shoulders to be brought nearly square to the front. 2. Seize the rifle with the left hand under the swivel, the elbow to be close into the left side, hand close under the left breast, the rifle close into the hollow of the left side and as upright as possible; at the same time carry the hand to the pouch, and take out a cartridge, holding it between the forefinger and thumb close to the top, with the bullet in the palm of the hand. The powder and bullet are then placed in the barrel as before described, and the rod used nearly if not altogether in the same way, allowing for the difference of angle. The body will then resume the right half-face, and with the left hand bring the rifle to the right side by raising the butt from the ground, passing it over the right heel close to the body, round in front of the left leg, and place the left forearm at once square on the left thigh six inches behind the knee; at the same time meet the small of the butt with the right hand, and hold it lightly with the fingers behind the trigger-guard, and half cock the rifle, the thumb to remain on the lock; the rifle to be grasped with the left hand as detailed when capping standing, the butt to be pressed against the side. Next bring the weight of the body on to the right heel, and adjust the sight, as already explained, for so many yards, and bring the hands to the stock and butt in same manner as before, and fix the eye steadily on the object. The left elbow is then placed firmly on the left knee, and the rifle is brought to the present. The sights are then aligned, the object covered, and the marksman either prepares to load again kneeling, or starts to his feet.

Where the ranges are very long it is quite impossible, owing to the angle of the rifle, to bring the heelplate to the shoulder; it is therefore pressed against the thick part of the arm instead.

The following diagrams show the apparent sizes of the regulation six-foot targets at ranges beginning at fifty yards and going on to six hundred; and for indoor practice there can be nothing better than to place one of them against the opposite wall of a room, and snap at it with caps, looking steadily at it after pulling the trigger to see that it has not been uncovered:—



Although many marksmen declare they can shoot best with both eyes open, we can scarcely see on what principle. We have, nevertheless, known it to be done; but these are exceptional cases. The left eye should be shut, and the cheek placed steadily against the butt.

Nothing requires so much practice in rifle-shooting as to be able to make allowance for the wind. When blowing from the right it will blow the bullet towards the left of the mark, and, when from the left, of course in the contrary direction. On a gusty day this requires some nice calculation. When it blows from the front the velocity of the bullet will be decreased, and when from the rear accelerated. A front or rear wind, however, is of little importance; but in the event of a side wind blowing strongly the rifleman must aim a little to one side or the other.

We have said that in taking aim the rifle should, instead of being raised at once to the mark, be brought to bear a little above or below it, and then drawn gently up or down until it is covered, when the trigger must be unhesitatingly pressed, as feeling about, once the aim has been fixed, will inevitably spoil the shot, owing to the wavering or trembling that is certain to ensue.

At a range of one hundred yards the target should be six feet by two; at three hundred yards it should be at two targets; at four hundred yards at three targets; at five hundred yards at four targets; at six hundred yards at five targets; and so on, placed side by side. The bull's-eye is placed in the centre of the target, and in one of two feet six it is six inches in diameter. Outside this is the ring. In match-shooting, when the bull's-eye is hit, it counts three points. If the bullet strikes between the bull's-eye and the ring it counts two, and is called, in technical language, an "inner ring." If the target is hit outside the ring it counts one.

Too much caution cannot be exercised when at practice. Should the rifle miss fire, and it become necessary to clean the aperture of the nipple, or to introduce into it a little loose powder, the muzzle must be pointed carefully away from any object which it could injure, as it not unfrequently happens that a portion of the percussion powder has remained on the nipple from the previous shot, which might by chance ignite the charge. When a rifle is loaded the half-cock is the proper position for it.

As very few rifles are thoroughly accurate in the sighting, the young marksman will have to make himself acquainted with the peculiarities of the one he uses. Some rifles carry high, and some low. When the rifle carries low the aim must be taken with what is called full sight—that is, where a large portion of the fore sight is seen through the notch of the back sight. When it carries high the aim must be taken with fine sight, in which case very little—only just the point—of the fore sight would be visible through the notch of the back sight. Should the rifle have neither of these defects the aim is taken with medium sight. If the rifle has a tendency to carry to one side or the other the defect may be remedied by aiming a little to one side or the other.

Where the system of using several targets together is not adopted the targets are enlarged as the range increases. The following are the bulls'-eyes used in practice at every distance of fifty yards, from a hundred to nine hundred yards—namely,

From 100 to 300 yards, bull's-eye 8 inches in diameter.
From 350 to 600 " " " 4 feet " "
From 650 to 900 " " " 2 " " "

The explosion which the powder communicates to the charge causes a motion known as the recoil, idiomatically called the kick. This motion is caused by the fact of the explosion endeavouring, as it were, to find vent at both ends of the barrel, and, finding no outlet at the breech end, the sudden check causes a violence of action, which, if the marksman is not prepared for by firmly pressing the heelplate to the hollow of his shoulder, will entirely disconcert his aim. The bend in the stock, in addition to the other conveniences which its form imparts, breaks the recoil. Were the stock quite straight it would throw any man on his back who attempted to fire it. The recoil in any case has a tendency to cause the firer to wheel round slightly to the right, and this he must make allowance for in taking aim, by inclining the muzzle rather to the left of the mark than to the centre. The heavier the charge of powder the greater will be the recoil, and therefore the least quantity that will fairly carry the bullet should be used; indeed, many persons consider the regulation charge of two drachms and a half almost too much, and certainly it might be reduced, for short ranges at least, with advantage. It may also be remarked that the more perfectly the bullet fits the barrel the more the recoil will be increased; the lessening of the windage will cause a smaller quantity of the gases to escape between the bullet and the barrel. This inconvenience is, however, amply compensated by the increased accuracy which the absence of windage ensures. Another means of lessening the recoil is the use of a heavy barrel: the heavier the barrel the lighter the recoil. Again, if the powder is too fine the recoil will be a most disagreeable and dangerous one, the compressed air in the forepart of the barrel exerting an influence against the charge, which, owing to the want of a sufficiently-graduated expanded quality, is not sufficiently rapid in its action to meet and displace the column of air in the barrel before a violent concussion takes place.

The position of the sun will frequently cause irregularity of firing; whichever side of the front sight the sun shines on will appear bright, while the opposite side will be in shade. The notch on the back sight being of the reverse form will have the opposite side to the front sight lit up, thus displaying two conflicting and very confusing bright spots, attracting the attention in opposite directions. This will cause the barrel to be inclined to the right or left, and the bullet will consequently strike to one or the other side of the target.

(To be continued.)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.—On Tuesday Mr. Mayall, the photographer, having received Her Majesty's permission, gave a private view, previous to a public exhibition, of his recently-executed portraits of the Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family. The collection is somewhat numerous, Mr. Mayall having taken upwards of forty negatives, representing his illustrious sitters in a variety of positions, singly and in groups. The majority are of the "carte de visite" size, now so popular. The series includes the whole of the Royal family. As specimens of the art of photography and as pleasing likenesses, the photographs are so successful that the Queen has sanctioned their exhibition and publication.

VOLUNTEERS ON THE CONTINENT.—The volunteer movement has spread to Belgium. An association is announced as about to be formed at Brussels, under the patronage of the Government, whose object will be to assist in increasing the defensive strength of the State, by creating volunteer corps to co-operate with the army in case of need.—Germany, which has had its rifleman's "guilds" in every town from time immemorial, is about to follow the English example on a larger scale, and invitations have already been issued for a great international rifle match, to take place at Cologne, towards the end of the present or the beginning of the next month. The article in the *Augsburg Gazette* which contains the first announcement states that the first prize is to be a whole castle, on the Rhine, with plenty of vineyards, and shooting over 6000 acres—the so-called "Schuetzenburg," (Markman's Castle), near Ehrenbreitstein, a mediæval building, with towers, drawbridges, &c., and surrounded by the most magnificent scenery in central Europe. We are not informed where the funds for the purchase are to come from, or if it is given as a present for such a purpose.

THE SUZ CANAL.—Mr. de Lesseps arrived in Paris yesterday from Alexandria. He gives out that he is altogether satisfied with the result of his mission, and that he obtained from the Pacha of Egypt everything he asked for. The works of the famous Suez Canal are, he says, going on with prodigious rapidity; the native "navvies," stimulated by French example, prove efficient, and a place called Port Saïd, which a year ago was a bare desert, is now a town, and will become a city before another year expires.

A LADY IN A MONASTERY.—The monks of the Grand Chartreuse have been scandalised by the fact of a lady, contrary to all regulations, obtaining admission to the monastery and passing the night therein. The fair intruder, an inhabitant of Valence, dressed herself in men's clothes and passed in with a party of gentlemen. In the morning she recorded the triumph of her curiosity by carving her name and address on the door of the cell in which she slept. The Duchess de Berri was the heroine of a similar adventure some years ago, but there has been no instance of the kind since.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—Among the fantastic rumours current at Paris is one that, in the event of the partition of Turkey, the Emperor would endeavour to propitiate England by proposing King Leopold for the throne of Constantinople! This Prince, it would be said, from his English connections and sympathies, would be a sufficient guarantee that France entertained no thought of self-aggrandisement in the Bosphorus or Adriatic. Of course the annexation of Belgium to France would be a part of the arrangement.—The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"Despatches from St. Petersburg speak in terms of the strongest confidence that the intervention of the foreign Powers must be extended to the European provinces of Turkey. A corps of 30,000 men is at present in Bessarabia; other corps are within reach, which would raise an army on the Pruth to 75,000 or 80,000. Leaders are already named as the commander. The soldiers are well disciplined, but burning to avenge Christianity and the reputation of the Russian army. The same despatches mention that the Emperor is about to visit his Polish provinces, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff and others of his Ministers. He will visit Germany in September, and will then repair to Warsaw, where he will meet a strong gathering of Russian statesmen and diplomatists."

LAW AND CRIME.

At the Guildford Assizes, Surrey, a cause entitled "Frey v. Voules" occupied two days in trial. The plaintiff had been formerly in the employ of Lady Zetland, and, having been discharged, brought an action against Lord Zetland for detaining her clothes and money. Mr. Voules, the present defendant, acted as her solicitor in these actions. By the direction of the attorneys and counsel on both sides £300 was paid by Lord Zetland to settle the action, and of this sum £250 was paid to Mr. Voules as costs. The other £50 was paid to her; but she was afterwards sued by Mr. Voules on a promissory note for that amount. On the trial of the action against her Miss Frey stated in evidence that she had signed the promissory note believing it to be a receipt for the £50, and the jury then gave a verdict in her favour, against her attorney. Miss Frey then brought an action against Mr. Voules for negligence, and failed. She then sued a Mr. Foster, the solicitor in her action against Mr. Voules, upon a similar ground, and was successful. She was arrested for the costs in one of her unsuccessful causes, and while in prison brought an action against the governor of the gaol, and failed again. She sued Mr. Hawkins, her counsel in the action against Lord Zetland, for fraud in his conduct of that case. The present action against Mr. Voules was for an alleged improper settlement of the action against Lord Zetland without her consent. The plaintiff in her examination laid a variety of charges against Lady Zetland, of which we may mention as specimens those of being addicted to gambling, and of being in the habit of consulting spirit-mediums in order to ascertain the names of horses about to win forthcoming races. In detailing her injuries, real or imaginary, at the hands of her Ladyship, the plaintiff became excited, and had recourse to her pocket-handkerchief, whereupon Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, with more astuteness than gallantry, observed that on such occasions he was in the habit of looking to ascertain whether there were any tears, and intimated that if she persisted he should ask the jury to do the same. The plaintiff then proceeded with her evidence. For the defence her evidence was contradicted by the defendant and his clerk, who deposed that the action against Lord Zetland was settled with her consent, and produced a brief in that cause with her counsel's indorsement to that effect, and also an affidavit in which she admitted having been aware of the arrangement. It was also shown that, four years ago, she had made the same admission on oath. At this point the jury interfered; and plaintiff's counsel said that, if he had been aware of the strength of the defence, or of the nature of the case, he would not have taken it up. Mr. Bovill, who watched the case on behalf of Lord Zetland, declared that the scandalous statements of the plaintiff were utterly devoid of truth. The Judge said it was perfectly unnecessary to make this statement, and the jury intimated their perfect concurrence with his Lordship. A verdict was then given for the defendant. Thus ended this curious illustration of the power enjoyed by the British subject, however poor, of putting a defendant to serious expense by unfounded litigation. The Surrey Assizes ordinarily furnish many instances of this privilege. In some cases, perhaps, these particular assizes are chosen from the additional pressure exerted upon a defendant by a trial in the country, and from the increased costs to be obtained thereby in case of success. Miss Frey had recently passed through the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors. A statute giving to a Judge at chambers the power of staying an action by an insolvent plaintiff, unless upon production of clear evidence of a right of action, would afford a protection which to a responsible defendant in many cases would be a measure of common fairness.

A recent Act entitled an Act to further amend the law of property is a fine sample of blundering legislation. It comes into force upon judgments entered up since the 23rd ult. It enacts that registered judgments shall henceforth only remain in force after registry of execution. The execution must moreover be put in force within three months from the date of issue. Consequently, if a defendant or his property cannot be found, the registry of judgment will now only ensue for three months, unless a new execution be issued and registered in like manner. Under the old system it was necessary to search for five years, and this will still be necessary, therefore, for five years from the Act coming into force. The five years' search was, under the present excellent alphabetical arrangement of the registry, a matter only of a few minutes, and therefore the amount of difficulty which the Act professes to obviate is infinitesimally small. On the other hand, the constant registry and re-registry of executions against absconded defendants will be a fruitful source of unnecessary peril and expense. The Act appears to ignore the existence of the district registries of Middlesex and Yorkshire, and by the omission of any provision with respect to these the new Act completes the evidence of practical ignorance on the part of its promoters upon the subject with which it pretends to deal. It is not likely that such a miserable enactment will survive another Session. It remedies nothing, and confuses everything to which it relates. Indeed, it is difficult even to guess at the evils which it professes to remove.

After the tragedy comes the farce. The public has scarcely had sufficient time to recover from the first horror of the mysterious child-murder at Road before those clever comedians, the detectives, commence their ludicrous performances. The first was the arrest of the nursemaid, and her examination on a charge of murder, in the utter absence not only of evidence, but of anything which could by any possibility have been mistaken for it. Next was the apprehension of Miss Constance Kent, simply because a nightgown—examined after the murder, and sufficiently attesting her innocence—had been abstracted by some one else, either for the purpose of destroying evidence in her favour or for the mere sake of theft. Now the police have caught a half-demented, half-starved navigator out of work, with two cuts upon his head, which is somewhat malformed, being curiously flat at the top, as we are told. The navigator tells a foolish story about his having murdered the child for a sovereign which was promised him for the day; "but they never gave me even that," says he, "they kept my fingers." It turns out that he has never been to Road at all, and has never seen Mr. Kent, whom he seeks to implicate. He voluntarily surrenders himself to the police; and, after being

provided with proper refreshment and a wholesome night's lodging, of course contradicts every assertion made by him the day before. By way of climax it is discovered, after great difficulty, that the real name of the supposed culprit is "Gagg." Yet the reporter tells us that the police are confident that they have now secured the right party, and look forward with eagerness to the promised reward. Reward for what, pray? Supposing the man's story even to be true, is a common accidental Somersetshire policeman to receive five hundred pounds for arresting a murderer who voluntarily surrenders and confesses? This system of allowing rewards to be received by the police is, under any circumstances, an unmitigated evil. They display not unfrequently far more astuteness in manoeuvring to appropriate these premiums than in the exercise of their duties to the State. We have known an inspector of detectives boast, in the case of a forger for whom £30 reward was offered, that he had him under his thumb and was only waiting for the amount to be increased to £50 to take him. The forger escaped. In another case, one of those mentioned in *Household Words* in proof of the extraordinary sagacity of the detectives, the perpetrators of a great jewel robbery at Southampton, was discovered by the manager of a brewery at Westminster, who put the detectives upon the track, and, not without some difficulty, kept them on it, and, what was more, recovered the reward offered, in an action "*Shedlock v. Emanuel*." And yet, in the periodical mentioned, the whole credit is given to the detective. It is upon such bases as this that the detectives build their spurious reputation. They may be equal occasionally to the detection of a common robbery, more especially when, as is frequently the case, a confederate "split" upon his accomplices; but in matters requiring real acumen and intellectual power they are usually miserably at fault.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE LIBEL AGAINST SIR JAMES FERGUSON.—David Wemyss Jobson surrendered to take his trial for misdemeanour, in having threatened to publish certain libellous matter reflecting upon the character of Sir James Fergusson, with a view to extort money. In other counts of the indictment the defendant was merely charged with publishing a libel.

The defendant merely pleaded not guilty, and conducted his own case.

Evidence having been given to prove the publishing of the libel, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., was called on behalf of the prosecution. He said: I am member for Buckinghamshire, and on the 2nd of June last I received the letter produced.

Cross-examined by defendant: I never heard of such a person as the Rev. Ebenezer Grubb, of New York.

Defendant: Are you a Jew now or not?—Mr. Disraeli: I am, what I always was, a Christian.

The Defendant: Have you ever received any other letters from me?—Mr. Disraeli: I have received a great many from you since 1852. They were at length of such a character that, coupled with your conduct, it was considered advisable that you should be put under the surveillance of the police.

Defendant: What did I do that induced you to take this step?—Mr. Disraeli: You were constantly haunting the public offices and the House of Commons, and you behaved in such a manner that it was charitable to advise the police to have their eye upon you.

Defendant: How many letters do you say you have received from me?—Mr. Disraeli: I have received personally about twenty letters from you; but at last they were of such a character that I would not receive any more. I believe that you have sent altogether one hundred and twenty letters to me.

Defendant: Were you not aware that I had some conversation with Lord Malmesbury about making a draft of the Reform Bill that would be satisfactory to the working classes? (A laugh.)—Mr. Disraeli: I never saw you in my life until I saw you at the police-office.

The defendant asked the right hon. gentleman whether the sole cause of his appearance against him was not on account of his having represented him in an illustrated newspaper as a conjurer in a bottle, and several other absurd and irrelevant questions; but

The Recorder would not allow these to be put, saying he would not permit a court of justice to be made the medium of insulting any one.

Other evidence was produced in support of the prosecution, and defendant, after a long rambling speech, was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy on account of the state of his health.

He was then ordered into custody, and The Recorder said he would consider what sentence should be pronounced.

THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD BY A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.—Mary Allen, forty, was charged with unlawfully and maliciously assaulting Caroline Lefevre. I other counts of the indictment the prisoner was charged with assaulting the prosecutrix, and causing her bodily harm.

The circumstances of this case have been very recently and very fully laid before the public. The prisoner was a schoolmistress, and it appeared that about three years ago the prosecutrix, a child nine years old, the daughter of a labourer in the service of Messrs. Barclay, was sent to the prisoner's school, and after being there about two years she expressed a desire that the child should not any longer come to her as a scholar, but that she should be with her as a companion. From this time there appeared to be no doubt that the prisoner had treated the poor child with the greatest cruelty; that she was in the habit of beating her with a cane and a thick stick, which she broke while assaulting her, and which was found in the house with blood upon it; and upon one occasion, for some trifling fault, she burnt her on the hand and the neck with a hot iron. When she was taken away she was in a most dreadful state, her body and arms being covered with bruises and wounds, one of the latter, at the back of the head, being of a very extensive character.

Caroline Lefevre, the child, deposed to various acts of cruelty which she had received from the prisoner, one being of a most disgusting character. She also stated that the prisoner not only struck her with the cane and the stick, but that she had also struck her with a poker and a fire-shovel.

The prisoner inquired of the witness how she came by the injury at the back of her head?

The child, in a most artless manner, replied, "You did it, governess." She then burst into tears, and evidently entertained a strong feeling of terror for the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Williams (to the prosecutrix): Why did you not tell your father when you went home how you were treated?—The Complainant: I was afraid to do so, because I knew I had to go back to my governess.

Witnesses were also produced to support the charge.

The prisoner, when called upon for her defence, put in a written paper, in which she asserted that the prosecutrix was a very naughty child, and addicted to thieving and was a bad habit; that she punished her in order to cure her of her bad propensities, but only did so moderately. She also admitted that the child was burned one day, but said that she was ironing at the time, and the child persisted in pulling the mat upon which she rubbed the iron away from her, and she was accidentally burned while doing so.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of the whole charge contained in the indictment.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said that in all his experience he did not remember any case where one

human being appeared to have acted with so much cruelty to another as prisoner appeared to have acted towards this poor child. He therefore felt himself called upon to inflict the full punishment fixed by the law, which was that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mohammed Ali Khan, thirty-four, pleaded guilty to a charge of having attempted to destroy himself. The prisoner is the Indian who attempted to cut his throat in the House of Lords. He had, it appeared, some claim on the Nawab of Janagar, as hereditary officer, and laid that claim at £2000, and to obtain it had come to this country, having first been to Bombay, where he was offered to be put into the native police by the British authorities, who had no power to interfere in consequence of Janagar being an independent principality. From India he had walked through Persia to Moscow, then to Vienna, and finally to the point where the General Steam Navigation boats returned from, and one of the captains brought him to this country about two years ago, and the East India Company had done all they could for him, as also had the authorities of the Strangers' Home; but, although they killed and cooked the food after the Mohammedan style, he objected to stay there, on account of its not being in accordance with the rules of his sect. A gentleman from the India House said that they had wished to send him back to his own Nawab, but he did not wish to go.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr—That I can well understand. If he went back there, his claim would soon lose him his life.

The gentleman said the company had desired and tried to get him to go back to his Prince.

The Commissioner said—If you had succeeded you would, to my mind, have been guilty of manslaughter.

The poor fellow, upon hearing about being sent home, expressed by action that he should have his arms cut off, and then his throat cut, and, putting his hands together as if supplicating not to be sent, in an earnest tone addressed some remarks to the Bar who were nearest to him, and pointed to the jury and the bench.

Mr. Cooper said he understood the prisoner to mean that, if his petition was seen and agreed to by the jury and his Lordship, he should have justice done him, and be safe.

After some further conversation the Commissioner said he thought the poor fellow's claim was just, and he should respite judgment and see what could be done with him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Elizabeth Weekstead, 30, was charged with attempting to drown her child, Mary Ann Weekstead.

The prisoner when before the magistrate made a statement to the effect that she did not know what she was about on the day in question. The child, she said, belonged to another soldier, who had promised to marry her, and would have done so if his regiment had not been ordered to India. With regard to the offence, she said that she went with some other soldiers' widows to get her pension, and they induced her to drink some spirits, to which she was unaccustomed, and she became mad drunk and did not know what she did.

Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of her previous kind treatment of the child.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said that it was a most melancholy case. The prisoner appeared by drink to have transformed herself from a kind mother to a wild beast, and, notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy of the jury, he felt compelled to pass upon her a severe sentence, and to direct that she should be kept in penal servitude for the space of three years.

The prisoner, when the sentence was pronounced, commenced screaming and howling, and wanted to know whether her "dear child" would be allowed to be with her, and she was forced out of the dock by the gaolers in attendance.

POLICE.

AN EMPHATIC MAGISTRATE.—EVILS OF MARINE-STOCK SHOPS.—William Lewis, only twelve years of age, was brought before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court, charged with stealing 1lb. of copper, the property of Messrs. Phipson and Co., proprietors of extensive metal-works in Limehouse.

Mr. Waterman, a clerk of prosecutor, said the prisoner had been in their service three or four months, and his earnings were about 9s. per week. Copper and other metal had been missed from the workshops on the premises. Some was missed on Monday, and it was believed the prisoner had stolen it. He stopped the prisoner on Tuesday evening as he was leaving the factory, and took him into the office, where he (the prisoner) took from his pocket a pound of copper, and delivered it to him. He said to the prisoner, "I have caught you, have I? What did you do with the copper you took yesterday?" The prisoner made no answer to this, and he was then given into custody. The prosecutors were very reluctant to prosecute a boy.

Police-constable Bagwell, No. 328, K said he had made inquiries, and ascertained that the boy had been selling stolen metal to a marine-store dealer, a woman who kept a shop in Limehouse, and she had parted with it to another dealer. The boy said the woman told him she would buy as much copper as he could bring her. She gave about a fourth of its value to the boy.

Mr. Yardley (indignantly): The accused marine-store dealers are the cause of all this.

In answer to questions by the magistrate, the policeman said that the boy had no mother, and his father was unknown to him and neglected him.

Mr. Yardley said that as long as those persons misused marine-store dealers were allowed to carry on their business so loosely, and to make purchases of children, so long would robberies of this description be committed. The boy was wretched, deserted, and neglected; and though he was in good employment, and could get a living, he had not the moral strength to refrain from pilfering. The accused marine-store shops were the cause of a vast deal of crime. He should send the prisoner to gaol for a time; but he should be very glad indeed if the prosecutors would take him into their employ again when he came out, and give him another chance, if they could do so with safety and propriety.

Mr. Waterman said he would communicate what the magistrate said to the prosecutors.

Mr. Yardley said the prosecutors were not bound to take the boy into their service again. It was a matter for their discretion; but he wished to save the boy from utter ruin. He sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for one month; and if he could not get employment when his term of imprisonment expired he might come to that court, and he (Mr. Yardley) would do what he could to serve him if he would resolve to become an honest, industrious boy. He hoped the police would look well after the infamous marine-store-dealer who had encouraged the boy to rob his employers.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Two resolutions passed by the House of Commons on Monday evening, empowering the Secretary of State for India to raise another loan of £3,000,000 in this country, has had very little influence upon the market for Home Securities, in which, however, the transactions have continued on a very moderate scale. Consols, for Money have been done at 91 to 92; Ditto, for Account, 91 to 92; Reduced and New Three per Cent. 89 to 90; Exchange Bill, 2s. 6d. prem.; and Long Annuities, 16 to 17; Bank Stock, 230.

Indian stocks have sold slowly; nevertheless, they have somewhat recovered from the fall in price towards the close of last week, from its having been intimated that the proposed new loan will not be raised unless positively required. India stock has marked 217 to 219; Ditto, New, 103 to 104; Five per Cent. Paper, 101 to 104. The Bona have been in discount.

There has been a steady, though not to say active, demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. In the open markets the rates have ruled as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Short Bills 37 to 4
Three Months' Bills 37 to 4
Four Months' Bills 41 to 5
Six Months' Bills 41 to 5
The total imports of bullion have amounted to about £200,000 but nearly the whole has been taken for export.	
The dealings in Foreign Securities continue on a very moderate scale. Nevertheless, compared with last week, no material change has taken place in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cent. have realised 92; Italian Four and a Half per Cent., 1852, 87; Ditto, 1850, 87; Mexican Three per Cent., 87; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cent., 95; Peruvian Three per Cent., 73; Portuguese Three per Cent., 44; Russian Four and a Half per Cent., 94; Russian Five per Cent., 93; Spanish Three per Cent., 48; Ditto, New Deferred, 49; Ditto, Certificates, 91; Turkish Old Six per Cent., 75; Ditto New, 61; Turkish Four per Cent., 100; and Venezuela Three per Cent., 22.	

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in somewhat limited request, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. Bank of Egypt, 21; British North American, 44; City, 61 ex div.; Colonial, 37; London Joint Stock, 29; London and Westminster, 58 ex div.; National Provincial of England, 98; Ottoman, 18; South Australian, 23; Union of Australia, 42; and Union of London, 24.

Colonial Government Securities have attracted very little attention. Canada Six per Cent., March and September, have been done at 114; New Brunswick Six per Cent., 103; and Victoria Six per Cent., 109.

In the values of Miscellaneous Securities very few changes of importance have taken place. Crystal Palace Shares have sold at 31; English and Australian Copper, London Discount, 31; London General Omnibus, 18; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 21; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent. Preference, 5; North British Australian, 11; Oriental Indian Steam, A, 11; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 38; Van Diemen's Land, 9.

A fair average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, but the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers having somewhat increased, owing to the settlement of the fortnightly account, prices, in some instances, have slightly receded.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of home-grown wheat has been very moderate, and for all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at very full prices. A sample of new Italy, in fair condition, has been offered. Foreign wheats—the imports of which are seasonably good—have charges bands to a fair extent, at previous rates. Floating cargoes of grain have supported previous rates. There has been a steady consumptive inquiry for barley, at extreme rates; but the inquiry for malt has been much restricted. Oats—The demand for command prices, with a good consumptive demand. Beans have moved off freely, and white peas have advanced 2s. per quarter. The flour trade is tolerably healthy, at full quotations.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 50s. ditto, white, 51s. to 54s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malt, 30s. to 31s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; mail, 48s. to 72s.; feed oats, 20s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; tick beans, 38s. to 40s.; grey peas, 36s. to 38s.; white ditto, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town made flour, 50s. to 51s.; country marks, 39s. to 42s.; town households, 47s. per 28lb.

CATTLE.—The arrival of each kind of fat stock have exhibited a falling off when compared with last week. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency:—Beef, from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. 5d.; 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs., to sink the scale.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade, generally, rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb., by the carcase. 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. Fat stock, the total supply of tea to London, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign wheat, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market is inactive, at about previous quotations. Common sound congo is selling at 1s. 4d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Privately, as well as at public sale, there is a fair demand for all kinds of raw sugar, at full prices. Refined goods, however, are in less demand. Foreign sugar, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. The stock of raw sugar is now 71,000 tons, against 63,000 tons last year.

COFFEES.—Although the demand is by no means active, prices, generally, are well supported. Ceylon, 52s. to 91s.; Mocha, 62s. to 115s.; Jamaica, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. Foreign coffee, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. There is rather more business doing in this article, at full quotations.

RICE.—Prices are a shade higher, and the market is very firm. Bengal, 11s. 3d. to 14s. 9d.; Madras, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. For most kinds of rice there is a fair demand, at about last week's prices. Bacon has further advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Hams are dull; but lard is rather dearer.

SALTPIETRE.—The demand still rules firm, at very full prices.

METALS.—The price of pig iron is dull; but manufactured parcels are in request at exorbitant rates. Foreign iron, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. and Straits, 12s. to 13s. 6d. Other metals support late rates.

SPIRITS.—A Government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum is announced. The demand for that article, therefore, is somewhat steady, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for proof spirit, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for Lowlands. Brandy sells at from 2s. to 11s. Hambro spirit is 7d. to 1s. 8d.; and English, 2s. to 4s. 1d. per gallon.

HOPS.—The plantation accounts continue unfavourable. Good and fine hops are in request, at extreme rates, and the duty is called £70,000.

PORTLAND.—Full average supplies continue on offer, and the demand is steady, at from 6s. to 10s. per ton.

OILS.—Lined oil moves off steadily, at 29s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. All other oils are very firm. American turpentine is quoted at 31s. 6d. per cwt.

LINCOLN.—There is less activity in the demand; nevertheless, prices rule steady. F.Y.G., on the spot, is quoted at 52s. to 53s. 3d. and for delivery during the last three months, 52s. per cwt. The stock is 36,581 casks, against 21,515 ditto in 1859, and 11,716 ditto in 1858. Town tallow, 52s. 6d., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 9d.

COALS.—Best house coals, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; second, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

BANKRUPTcies.—N. BENJAMIN and E. DUFFLE, New-cut, Lam-beth, gasfitters.—J. DURANT and G. BRACK, Norwich, soap manufacturers.—J. OLIVER, York, iron-works.—J. GIBSON, Manchester, manufacturing jeweller.—J. B. WIDMELL, Regent street, mantle manufacturer.—J. D. CHAPMAN, Aldermanbury, City, and White-chapel High-street, linen-draper.—F. HOLLOWAY, Paul-street, Fishergate, engineer.—J. PITCHER, Hampstead-road, leather-seller.—G. WALKER, Milk-street, City, watchman.—A. L. WALKER, Fenchurch-street, City, ship-orficer.—J. LAW, New-street, and Hutchison-street, City, trimming-seller.—W. RICHARDS, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, builder.—H. FOOT, Fort-street, Spitalfields, and Audbury, Suffolk, silk manufacturer.—S. S. MAURICE, Great St. Helen's, City, and Ocean, merchant.—J. J. ADAMS, Hanover, St. James's, grocer.—W. BUCKLEY, Worcester-street, ironmaster.—A. WILLIAMSON, Nottingham, blacksmith.—J. PAICE, Aberysswith, Monmouthshire, draper.—G. V. WALKERFIELD and R. BIRT, Swansea, Glamorganshire, hotel keepers.—G. REEVE, Juno, Cheltenham, riding-master.—R. MILLER, Winter-burn, Kingston, Dorsetshire, settler for the sale of agricultural machines.—J. W. SWANN, Manchester, instrument maker and tinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. ALLAN, Inverkelthie, grocer.—J. B. BARKER, Glasgow, house factor.—WILLIAM GUNNART, Dumbarton, grocer.—G. A. MITCHELL, Glasgow, ironmonger.—J. HAWES, Aberdeen, draper.—W. STUART, Corthalloch, Aberdeenshire.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—J. WALKER and J. NEAVE, Southwell bridge-road, builders.—E. WHEAT, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, grocer.

GRANTS OF LAND.—J. MITCHELL, Tunbridge-wells, Kent, draper.—T. H. HARRIS, Abingdon, Berkshire, confectioner.—J. Z. WILLIAMS, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, builder.—J. THOMSON, High-street, Kensington, and Hyde-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler.—R. G. WILKINSON, Fenchurch-street, City, ship and insurance broker.—J. RAE, Long Norton, Shropshire, licensed victualler.—E. WALKER, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, grocer.—J. WILLIAMS, South, Glamorganshire, builder.—G. HARRICK, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, ironmonger.—J. E. DAVIES, Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. H. FAIR, Leeds, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker.—W. RAY, Clayton, West, high Hoyalton, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. HARRIS, Hanley, Staffordshire, watchmaker.—W. HOPE, Penrith, Cumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tobacco and snuff manufacturer.—J. DODD, Hexham, Northumberland, tanner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—T. COULTER, Lochgilphead, merchant.—G. CEMMING, Fort Augustus, proprietor of the African Museum.

FLORAL HALL, COVENT-GARDEN.—MR.

Alfred Mellon's Concerts.—For One Month only. Last Two Nights of his Highness Prince George of Saxe-Coburg. Band of Eighty Performers, and Choirs of the Royal Italian Opera.

In consequence of the great success of Miss Parepa and Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Mellon has secured their services for the remainder of the series.

The Programme for Monday and Tuesday next will comprise Selections from the works of the great masters, Overtures, Grand Operatic Orchestral Selection. Vocal music sung by Miss Parepa and Mr. Wilby Cooper. Instrumental Solo: Prince Galtzin's new Overture, "Quadrille," Heren Valse, and Kozlov Polka. Conducted by Prince Galtzin, &c. &c.

The Choors of the Royal Italian Opera are engaged, and will appear on Wednesday next, August 22, and on the three following evenings. Conductors: Prince Galtzin and Alfred Mellon. Promises are, one evening.

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(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT."
"May 18th, 1854." "College of Chemistry, Liverpool."
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